



South Carolina

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2002 Survey Results

Division of Biostatistics and Health GIS
Public Health Statistics and Information Services



South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

Supported by a Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Clearwater Research Inc. provided quality service in data collection. Their hard work is appreciated.

We are also grateful to those South Carolina citizens who took time to participate in the survey. Without them, the SC BRFSS could not succeed.

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) is administered by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) with funding and guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) since 1984. The BRFSS questionnaire is modified each year by the CDC with collaboration of the states. The survey asks a variety of behavior-related questions including tobacco and alcohol consumption, exercise, as well as demographic information, access to health care, health awareness, use of preventive services, and other topics. South Carolina also develops specific “State-added questions” to be included in the survey to meet the needs of the state.

The 2002 SC BRFSS consists of 4,503 complete telephone interviews conducted with a randomly selected adult aged 18 years or older from sampled households using a disproportionate stratified sample from all telephone-equipped dwelling units in South Carolina. This report highlights some findings in this survey.

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NOTES ABOUT THE TABLES IN THIS REPORT

- ❑ Use caution in interpreting if number of respondents is less than 50.
- ❑ N = Number of Respondents, % = Percentage, C.I. (95%) = Confidence Interval (at 95 percent probability level).
- ❑ Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
- ❑ Missing values for demographic variables:

Of 4503 survey participants, 561 did not provide income information; 38 did not provide their race; 36 did not provide their age; and 4 did not provide their education level.

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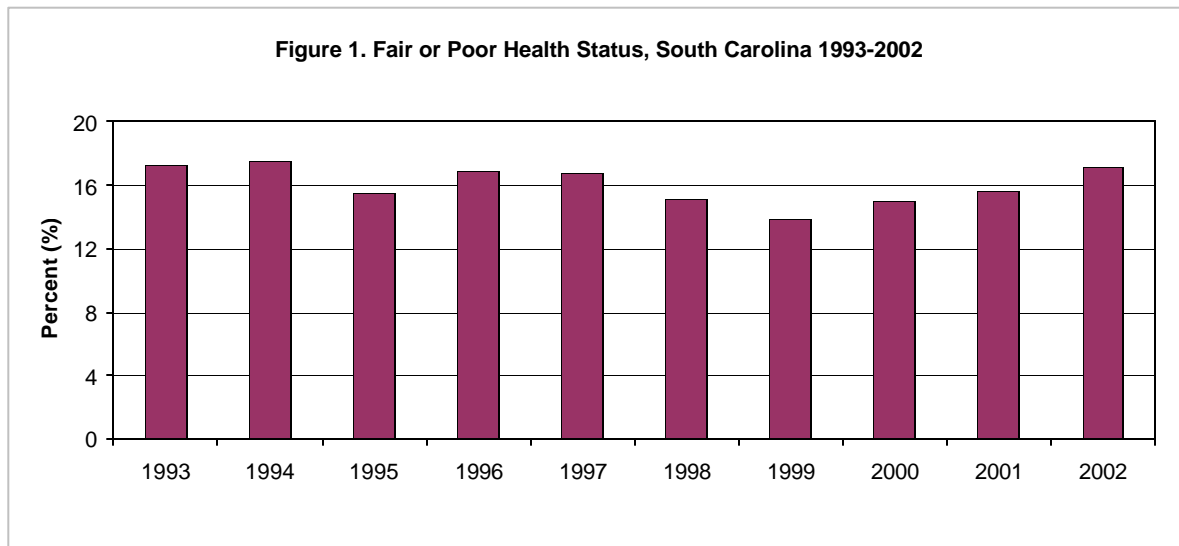
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Health Status/Healthy Days

Would you say that in general your health is?

(1) Excellent (2) Very good (3) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor

In 2002 17.2% of South Carolina adults reported that their health was fair or poor. More female residents (18.0%) reported fair or poor health compared to males (16.4%).



Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days, was your physical health not good?

In total, there were 34.3% of adults in South Carolina who reported that they had at least one day during the past month that their physical health was not good. About six percent (6.4%) of adults indicated that they were not in good physical health everyday during the past month.

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- 5.3% of the adults said they were not in good mental health for all 30 days during the past month. More females (6.6%) than males (3.9%) reported being not in good mental health for all 30 days of the past month.
- 31.1% of South Carolina adults reported having at least one day that their mental health was not good and more women (31.8%) than men (23.7%) had this report.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- 17.2% of South Carolinians said they were both physically and mentally unhealthy for at least one day during the past 30 days.
- More females (19.8%) than males (14.4%) had indicated both poor physical and mental health.
- 3.2% of South Carolina adults reported that during everyday of the past 30 days, poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities;
- The lowest-income group whose household income was less than \$15,000 reported a significantly higher percentage (8.2%) of having 30 days of poor physical or mental health than any other group with household income equal to or greater than \$25,000;
- Persons with less than high school education were more likely (6.8%) than persons with some post high school qualification or college education (2.6% and 1.5% respectively) to have been kept from doing their usual activities in the past 30 days due to poor mental or physical health.

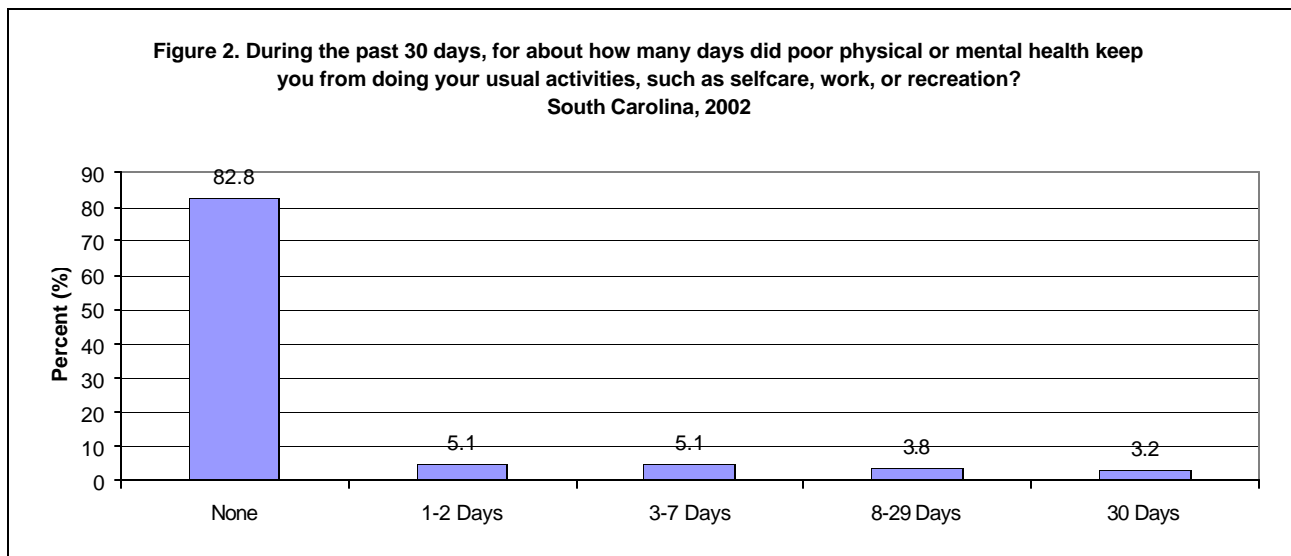


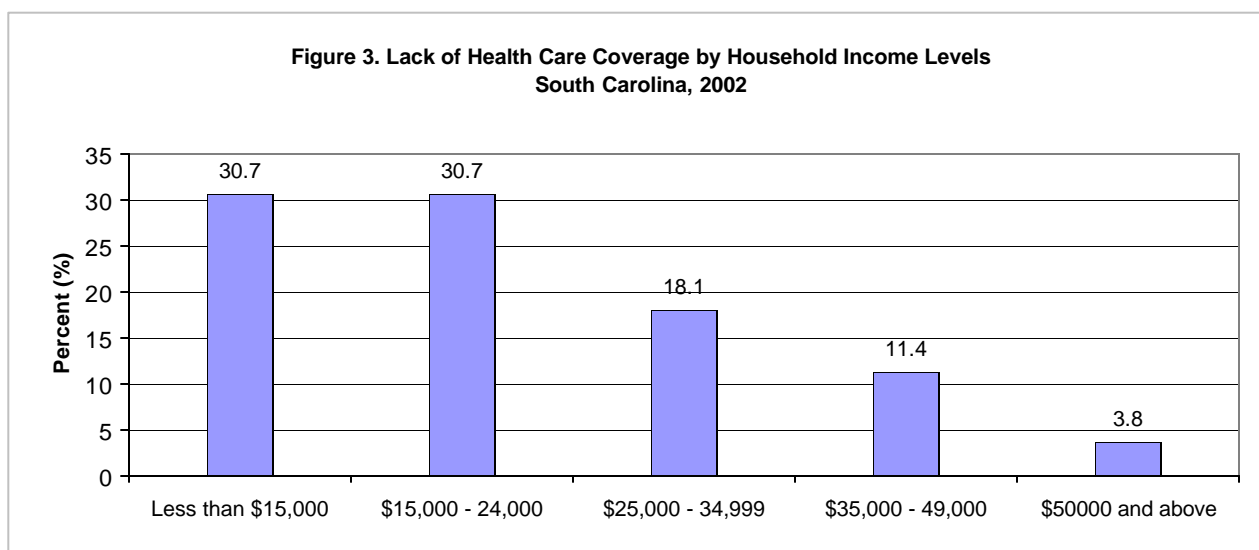
Table 1. Health Status: Would you say that in general your health is...?

	Total Respondents	N	Excellent %	C.I.(95%)	N	Very good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Fair %	C.I.(95%)	N	Poor %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4435	876	22.7	21.0 - 24.6	1302	30.2	28.4 - 32.1	1367	29.8	28.0 - 31.7	560	10.9	9.8 - 12.2	330	6.3	5.4 - 7.2
GENDER																
Male	1720	363	24.8	22.0 - 27.9	492	28.4	25.6 - 31.3	542	30.5	27.7 - 33.4	205	10.5	8.8 - 12.4	118	5.9	4.6 - 7.5
Female	2715	513	20.8	18.8 - 23.0	810	31.9	29.6 - 34.3	825	29.3	27.0 - 31.6	355	11.4	10.0 - 12.9	212	6.6	5.6 - 7.8
RACE																
White	3318	690	23.2	21.3 - 25.2	1060	32.9	30.8 - 35.0	948	28.1	26.1 - 30.2	380	9.8	8.6 - 11.1	240	6.1	5.1 - 7.1
African American	979	156	19.7	16.1 - 23.8	211	24.5	20.7 - 28.7	370	34.8	30.7 - 39.1	165	14.2	11.5 - 17.3	77	6.9	5.1 - 9.2
Other	96	25	35.8	23.1-51.0	24	20	12.3 - 30.7	31	28.9	19.1 - 41.2	9	10.3	4.4 - 22.3	7	4.9	2.0 - 11.6
AGE																
18-24	309	88	32.4	25.8 - 39.8	121	36.2	29.7 - 43.1	86	27.4	21.3 - 34.5	14	4	2.0 - 7.8	0	0	na
25-34	730	199	29.5	25.0 - 34.3	272	35.5	31.1 - 40.2	209	27.7	23.6 - 32.3	39	5.6	3.8 - 8.1	11	1.7	0.8 - 3.4
35-44	879	197	25.9	22.1 - 30.0	292	30.7	27.0 - 34.6	285	32.2	28.3 - 36.3	70	7.6	5.7 - 10.1	35	3.7	2.4 - 5.6
45-54	873	156	17.2	14.1 - 20.7	255	31.6	27.6 - 35.9	274	28.8	25.1 - 32.8	119	13.4	10.6 - 16.7	69	9.1	6.6 - 12.4
55-64	716	112	17.3	13.9 - 21.3	181	25.4	21.5 - 29.7	223	30.8	26.7 - 35.3	117	14.8	11.8 - 18.5	83	11.7	8.9 - 15.1
65+	893	113	13.2	10.7 - 16.2	174	21.4	18.2 - 25.0	277	31.6	27.9 - 35.6	198	21.4	18.1 - 25.1	131	12.4	10.1 - 15.2
EDUCATION																
Less than H.S.	678	52	10.7	6.9 - 16.3	97	20.3	15.8 - 25.5	241	34.8	29.8 - 40.1	144	18.5	14.9 - 22.9	144	15.7	12.6 - 19.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1409	219	20.2	17.2 - 23.5	371	26.7	23.6 - 30.1	502	33.6	30.3 - 37.1	204	12.4	10.3 - 14.8	113	7.2	5.6 - 9.1
Some Post-H.S.	1104	227	24.5	21.1 - 28.3	368	31.4	28.0 - 35.0	337	30.3	26.8 - 34.0	126	9.8	7.9 - 12.0	46	4.1	2.8 - 5.9
College Graduate	1240	377	30.5	27.3 - 33.8	465	38.7	35.3 - 42.1	286	22.4	19.5 - 25.5	85	6.3	4.8 - 8.2	27	2.2	1.4 - 3.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	590	39	8.5	5.6 - 12.9	85	19.8	14.8 - 26.0	183	30.5	25.2 - 36.3	136	20.9	16.7 - 25.9	147	20.3	16.3 - 25.0
\$15,000- 24,999	776	99	16.1	12.2 - 21.0	187	22.2	18.5 - 26.4	289	37.9	33.2 - 42.8	122	14.7	11.5 - 18.5	79	9.1	6.8 - 12.0
\$25,000- 34,999	575	107	22	17.3 - 27.4	171	31.4	26.4 - 36.9	201	31.2	26.5 - 36.4	66	10.7	8.0 - 14.3	30	4.6	2.9 - 7.3
\$35,000- 49,999	722	168	26.5	22.0 - 31.6	248	31.9	27.6 - 36.5	219	30.3	25.7 - 35.4	61	6.9	5.0 - 9.4	26	4.4	2.7 - 7.0
\$50,000+	1218	362	30.6	27.4 - 33.9	465	38.2	34.9 - 41.7	304	24.3	21.4 - 27.4	77	5.8	4.4 - 7.7	10	1.1	0.6 - 2.1

Health Care Access/Doctor Cost

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

- In 2002 15.7% of South Carolina adults reported that they had no health insurance;
- More African-Americans (19.6%) had no health plan coverage than Caucasians (13.6%).
- Adults with college degree reported a significantly higher percentage of health insurance coverage (94.0%) compared to 70.1% for those who had not finished high school education.
- Adults with household income of \$50,000 or more indicated a significantly higher percentage of health insurance coverage (96.2%) compared to 69.3% for those with income less than \$25,000.

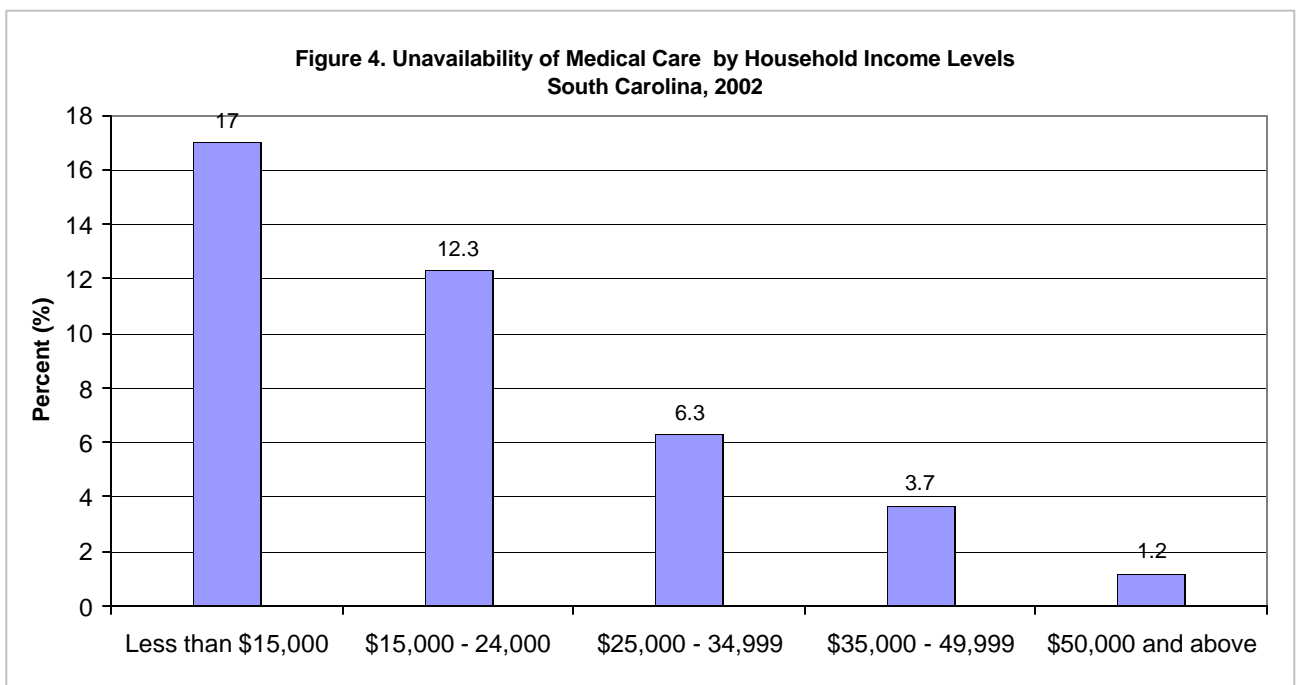


Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- 18.0 percent of South Carolina adults responded that they did not have a personal doctor;
- There was a significant difference between male and female respondents. 23.8% of males said that they did not have personal doctors compared to 12.8% of the females.

Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed medical care, but could not get it?

- 6.5 percent of South Carolina adults reported that during the last 12 months they could not get medical care when they needed it. Females were more likely (8.2%) to be affected by this issue than males (4.7%).
- People with higher household income and education were less likely to reply “yes” to this question. A significant difference was reported between people with household income less than \$15,000 and those with more than \$25,000. Education seemed to play a similar role.



Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?

- In 2002, 11.7% of South Carolina adults reported that during the last 12 months they could not see a doctor because of the cost;
- Females were more likely (15.1%) to be affected by this issue than males (8.0%). African Americans were more likely (16.0%) to be affected than whites (9.8%).

**Figure 5. Non-availability of Doctor for Cost by Household Income Levels
South Carolina, 2002**

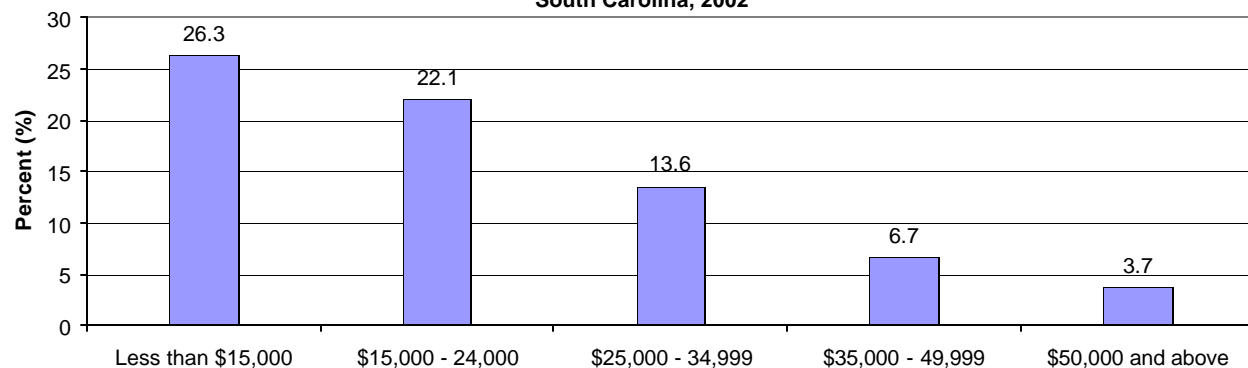


Table 2. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4492	3855	84.3	82.7-85.8	637	15.7	14.2-17.3
GENDER							
Male	1742	1472	82.1	79.4-84.6	270	17.9	15.4-20.6
Female	2750	2383	86.3	84.4-88.0	367	13.7	12.0-15.6
RACE							
White	3346	2944	86.4	84.6-88.0	402	13.6	12.0-15.4
African American	1000	799	80.4	76.5-83.8	201	19.6	16.2-23.5
Other	101	76	71.9	59.2-81.9	25	28.1	18.1-40.8
HISPANIC							
Yes	99	74	67.5	52.8-79.5	25	32.5	20.5-47.2
No	4320	3718	85.1	83.5-86.5	602	14.9	13.5-16.5
AGE							
18-24	310	247	78.0	71.4-83.4	63	22.0	16.6-28.6
25-34	743	602	79.4	74.9-83.3	141	20.6	16.7-25.1
35-44	896	745	84.1	80.8-86.9	151	15.9	13.1-19.2
45-54	887	733	81.0	77.0-84.4	154	19.0	15.6-23.0
55-64	720	615	85.5	81.7-88.6	105	14.5	11.4-18.3
65+	900	881	98.2	96.7-99.0	19	1.8	1.0- 3.3
EDUCATION							
Less than H.S.	690	518	70.1	64.7-75.0	172	29.9	25.0-35.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1426	1175	81.5	78.4-84.3	251	18.5	15.7-21.6
Some Post-H.S.	1119	980	85.4	82.1-88.2	139	14.6	11.8-17.9
College Graduate	1253	1178	94.0	92.1-95.5	75	6.0	4.5- 7.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	603	446	69.3	63.2-74.7	157	30.7	25.3-36.8
\$15,000- 24,999	792	584	69.3	64.4-73.8	208	30.7	26.2-35.6
\$25,000- 34,999	580	499	81.9	76.5-86.3	81	18.1	13.7-23.5
\$35,000- 49,999	731	649	88.6	85.1-91.3	82	11.4	8.7-14.9
\$50,000+	1229	1184	96.2	94.5-97.4	45	3.8	2.6- 5.5

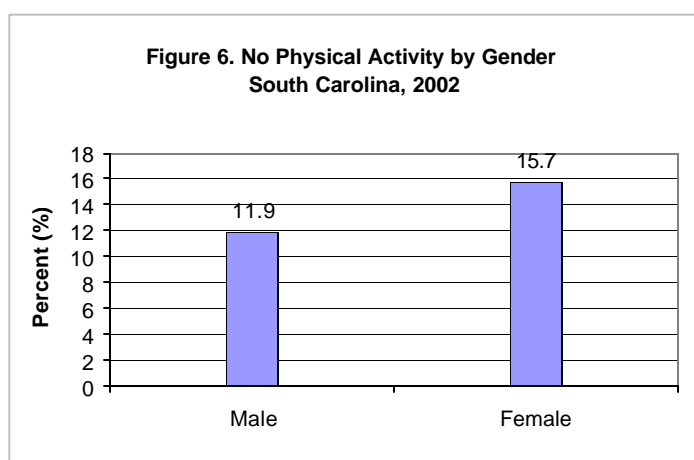
Exercise/Physical Activity

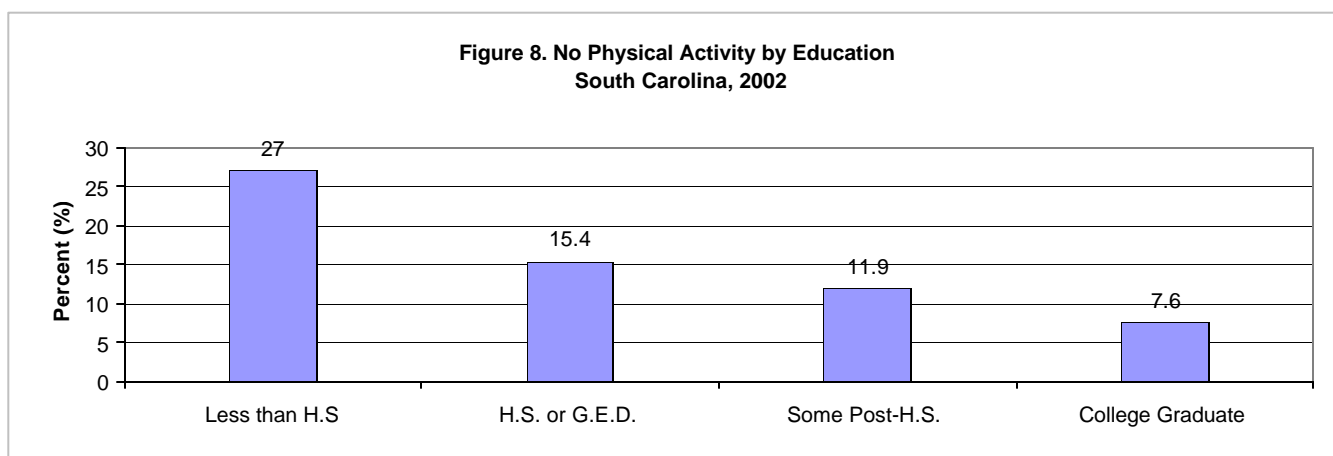
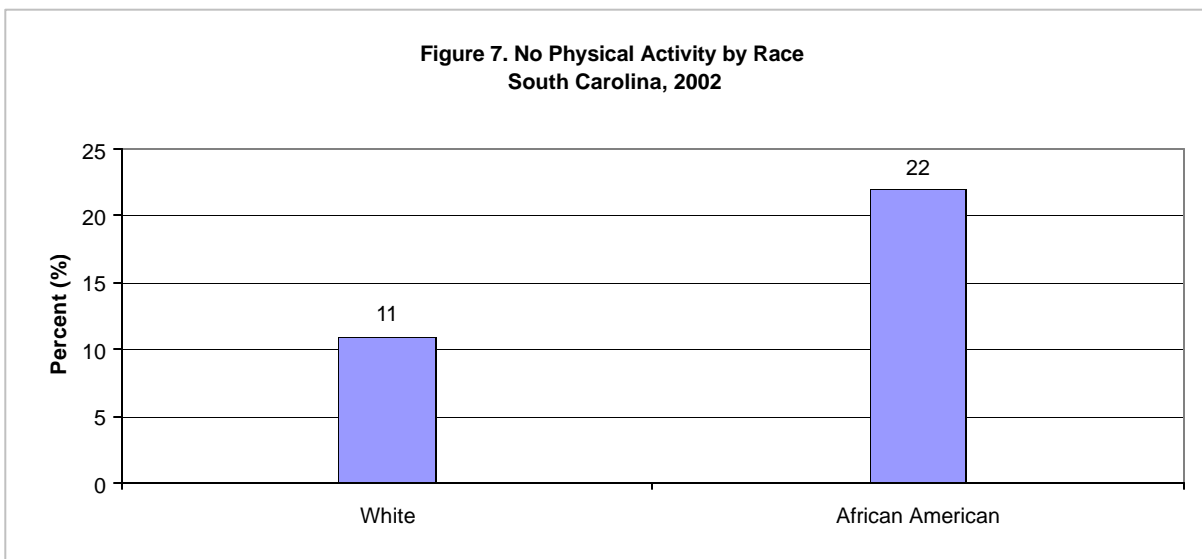
Physical Activity Recommendation

Definition

- ❖ Meets recommendation: Moderate physical activity for 30 or more minutes per day, five or more days per week or vigorous physical activity for 30 or more minutes per day, three or more days per week.
 - ❖ Some physical activity: Do some physical activity, but do not meet recommendations above.
 - ❖ Physically inactive: Respondents report no physical activity.
-

- 45.6% of South Carolina adults reported their physical activity met the recommendation mentioned above.
- There were significant differences reported in the percentage of physical inactivity by gender, race and education. 15.7 % of female respondents were physically inactive while only 11.9 % males reported no physical activity. White adults were more likely (89.0%) to be physically active compared to African Americans (78.0 %). Adults with less than a high school degree were more likely (27.0%) to have no physical activity than those with some post high school or college education (11.9% and 7.6% respectively).





Any level of leisure time exercise or physical activity in last 30 days (other than as part of a regular job)

- 24.6% of South Carolina adults reported not having any leisure time exercise or physical activity in the last 30 days.

Vigorous physical activity (20 or more minutes per day at least 3 or more times per week)

- 26.4% of respondents said that they participated in vigorous physical activity.
21.3% of females said that they participated in vigorous activities compared to 32.0% of males.

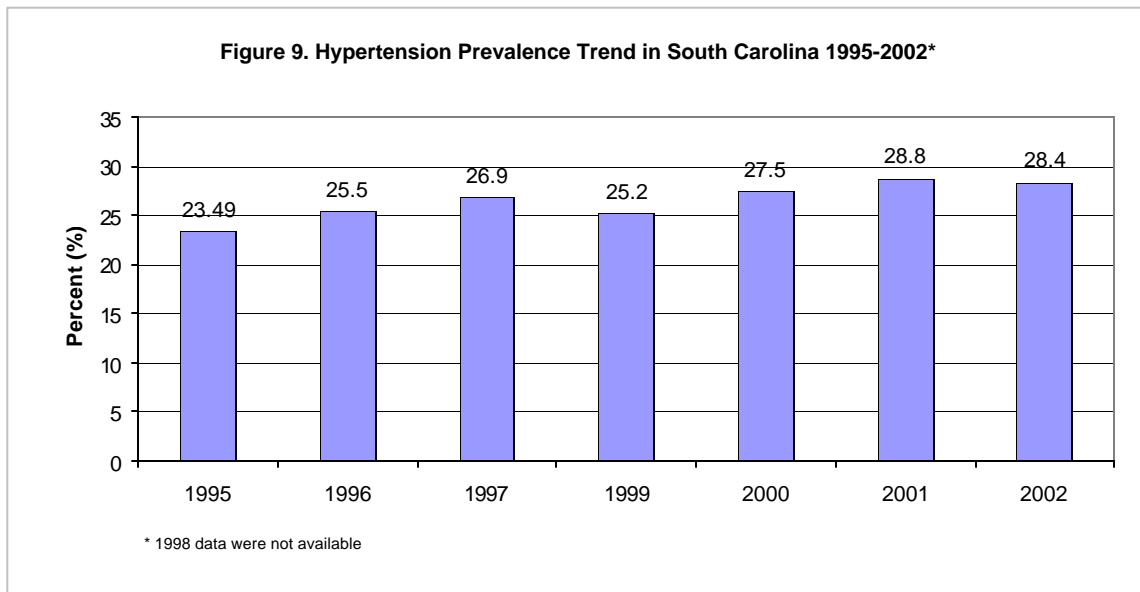
Table 3. Physical Activity Recommendation Status

	Total	Meets Recommendation			Some Physical Activity			Physically Inactive		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4022	1756	45.6	43.5- 47.7	1686	40.5	38.5-42.6	580	13.9	12.4 - 15.4
GENDER										
Male	1578	772	49.8	46.4- 53.1	628	38.3	35.2- 42.5	178	11.9	9.6- 14.2
Female	2444	984	41.8	39.1- 44.4	1058	42.5	39.9- 45.1	402	15.7	13.9- 17.6
RACE										
White	3063	1430	48.8	46.4- 51.1	1272	40.2	38.0 –41.5	361	11.0	9.6- 12.4
African American	841	269	34.7	30.0-39.5	377	43.3	38.5- 48.0	195	22.0	18.1- 26.0
AGE										
18-24	295	161	57.4	50.1- 64.8	110	32.7	25.8- 39.7	24	9.8	5.1- 14.6
25-34	680	334	49.5	44.4- 54.5	284	39.5	34.7-44.3	62	11.0	7.4- 14.7
35-44	805	381	45.5	41.0- 50.0	351	46.2	41.7- 50.7	73	8.3	6.0- 10.7
45-54	807	341	43.2	38.6- 47.7	361	44.0	39.5- 48.5	105	12.8	9.8- 15.9
55-64	633	257	40.0	35.0- 44.9	272	41.7	36.6- 46.7	104	18.4	14.2- 22.5
65+	780	272	37.5	33.2- 41.8	299	36.6	32.4- 40.9	209	25.9	22.1- 29.7
EDUCATION										
Less than H.S.	576	188	38.0	31.8- 44.3	221	34.9	29.3- 40.5	167	27.0	22.1- 32.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1257	511	41.4	37.6- 45.2	562	43.2	39.4- 47.1	184	15.4	12.5- 18.3
Some Post-H.S.	1021	483	50.0	45.9- 54.0	409	38.2	34.3- 42.0	129	11.9	9.2- 14.6
College Graduate	1164	573	50.1	46.4- 53.8	491	42.3	38.7- 45.9	100	7.6	5.8- 9.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$15,000	511	144	32.2	25.5- 38.9	210	38.7	32.4- 44.9	157	29.1	23.5- 34.8
\$15,000- 24,999	699	275	44.5	39.2- 49.8	297	36.6	31.8- 41.5	127	18.9	14.7- 23.0
\$25,000- 34,999	532	232	43.4	37.6- 49.1	229	40.6	35.0- 46.1	71	16.0	11.7- 20.3
\$35,000- 49,999	666	318	45.7	40.3- 51.0	297	45.4	40.0- 50.8	51	8.9	5.4- 12.5
\$50,000+	1163	609	53.2	49.7- 56.8	471	40.2	36.7- 43.7	83	6.6	4.9- 8.3

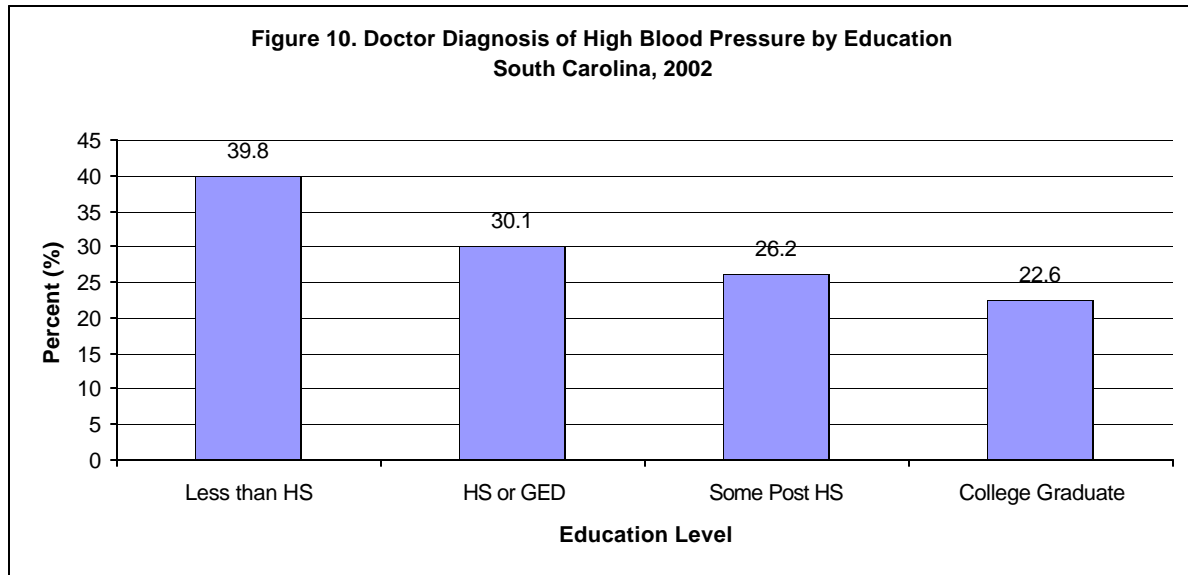
Hypertension Awareness/Cholesterol Awareness

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

- 28.4% of South Carolina adults answered 'Yes' to this question. Also 1.6% of adults reported being hypertensive during pregnancy.



- African Americans were more likely (36.3%) to report a diagnosis of high blood pressure than whites (26.4%).
- Residents' aged 65+ had a significantly higher prevalence of hypertension (57.5%) than younger age groups, 54 years or less.
- Education seemed to play a role. The group with less than a high school degree was more likely to report a diagnosis of hypertension (39.8%).



Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?¹

- 80.6% of hypertension patients reported taking medicine for high blood pressure in 2002.
- No significant differences were found between races, household income levels and levels of respondent's education.

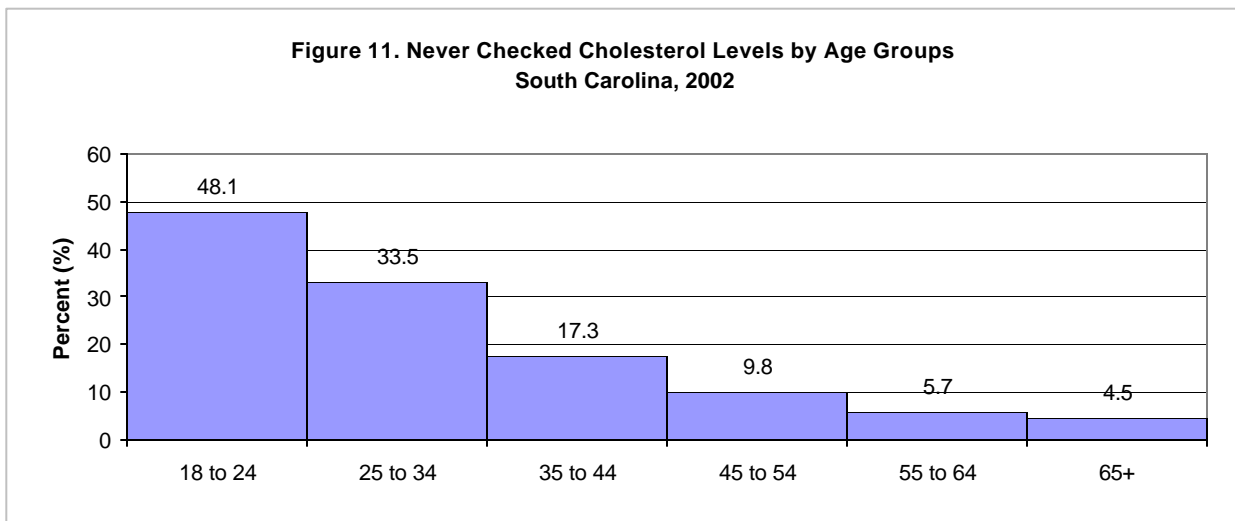
Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- 81.2% of South Carolina adults had had their blood cholesterol checked.
- A significantly higher percentage of Caucasians (83.7%) than African Americans (74.6%) said they had had their blood cholesterol checked.
- The young adults group aged between 18 and 44 were significantly less likely to have their blood cholesterol checked than those aged 45 and above. College graduates were more likely to have their blood cholesterol checked.

¹ This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had high blood pressure.

About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?²

Of South Carolina adults, 19.1% reportedly had never had their blood cholesterol checked. No significant differences were observed in the time for last cholesterol check for different races, levels of household income or educational levels. However it was observed that 48.1% of persons aged 18-24 had never had their blood cholesterol checked, which was significantly higher than the proportion of respondents of other age groups.



Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?³

Among those who had blood cholesterol checked, 32.5% were told their blood cholesterol was high. Among those diagnosed with high blood cholesterol,

- The prevalence of high cholesterol increases with age. Those aged 45 or older had significantly higher rates than those younger;
- People with 'less than high school' education level reported having significantly higher risk of having high blood cholesterol;
- A difference was evident with household income level as well. Those with 'less than \$15,000' income had a significantly higher risk of high blood cholesterol with a prevalence of 42.3%.

² Adults who have never had blood cholesterol checked are included in the denominator.

³ This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had their cholesterol checked.

**Figure 12. Doctor Diagnosed High Blood Cholesterol by Age Groups
South Carolina, 2002**

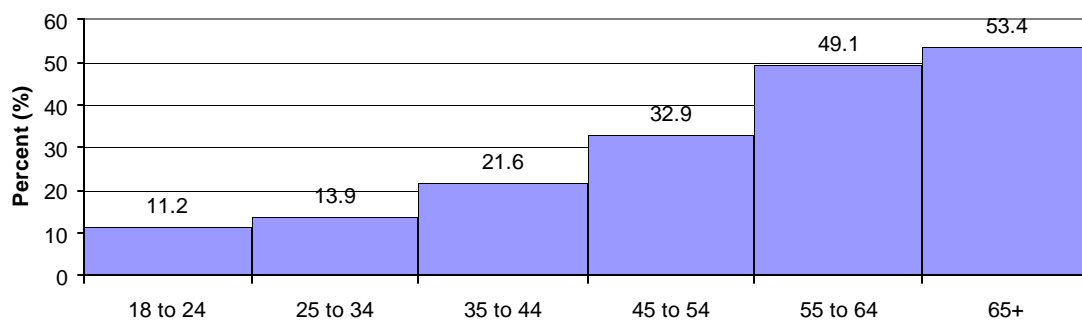


Table 4. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? ⁴

	Total Respondents	N	Yes %	C.I.(95%)	N	No %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3534	1251	32.5	30.5-34.5	2283	67.5	65.5-69.5
GENDER							
Male	1353	506	33.5	30.4-36.7	847	66.5	63.3-69.6
Female	2181	745	31.6	29.1-34.1	1436	68.4	65.9-70.9
RACE							
White	2732	1000	33.7	31.5-36.0	1732	66.3	64.0-68.5
African American	704	220	29.8	25.4-34.6	484	70.2	65.4-74.6
Other	65	18	24.6	14.3-38.9	47	75.4	61.1-85.7
HISPANIC							
Yes	68	24	25.6	14.8-40.6	44	74.4	59.4-85.2
No	3410	1205	32.6	30.7-34.7	2205	67.4	65.3-69.3
AGE							
18-24	143	16	11.2	6.2-19.3	127	88.8	80.7-93.8
25-34	469	72	13.9	10.5-18.2	397	86.1	81.8-89.5
35-44	681	140	21.6	17.8-25.9	541	78.4	74.1-82.2
45-54	759	259	32.9	28.7-37.4	500	67.1	62.6-71.3
55-64	637	308	49.1	44.1-54.1	329	50.9	45.9-55.9
65+	822	449	53.4	49.1-57.6	373	46.6	42.4-50.9
EDUCATION							
Less than H.S.	511	243	41.8	35.8-48.1	268	58.2	51.9-64.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1072	379	32.4	28.8-36.3	693	67.6	63.7-71.2
Some Post-H.S.	877	293	29.4	25.8-33.2	584	70.6	66.8-74.2
College Graduate	1071	334	31.1	27.7-34.6	737	68.9	65.4-72.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	428	191	42.3	35.9-49.1	237	57.7	50.9-64.1
\$15,000- 24,999	591	207	31.3	26.4-36.6	384	68.7	63.4-73.6
\$25,000- 34,999	437	161	32.7	27.4-38.5	276	67.3	61.5-72.6
\$35,000- 49,999	576	187	30.5	25.9-35.5	389	69.5	64.5-74.1
\$50,000+	1075	326	29.0	25.9-32.3	749	71.0	67.7-74.1

⁴ This question was asked only if respondents reported having had cholesterol checked.

Family Planning

The 2002 BRFSS core questionnaire included four questions directly related to birth control use. These questions were asked of women 18-44 years of age and who were not currently pregnant and of men 18-59 years of age. However they might not provide the correct denominators of men and women who were sexually active. CDC's Unintended and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program undertook a modification of the coding and created some variables to obtain the correct denominators.

Two other core questions provide information useful to measuring birth control use and defining the population at risk of pregnancy:

- Did you (female respondent) have a hysterectomy?
- Are you (female respondent) currently pregnant?

Taking into account the responses to above two questions, the following three risk factor variables were created based on CDC's recommendation: prevalence of birth control use, first mentioned method of birth control and main reason for non-use of family planning.

1. Prevalence of birth control use based on all reproductive age respondents

It was categorized as 3 groups, excluding a don't know/non response:

- Users: Individuals who reported the use of a method of birth control to prevent pregnancy
- Non-Users at risk for Pregnancy: Individuals who reported that they were not using birth control to prevent pregnancy and who did not fall into any of the listed Non-User Not at risk for pregnancy categories.
- Non-Users Not at risk for Pregnancy: 1. Individual/partner hysterectomy 2. Not sexually active 3. Belief that individual or partner is too old to get pregnant 4. Same-sex partner 5. Currently pregnant/partner pregnant.

The results indicated that 12.4% of South Carolinians were reportedly not using any birth control method to prevent pregnancy while they were at risk for pregnancy. 58% South Carolina citizens were using some birth control to prevent pregnancy. 29.3% of the population were reportedly not using birth control and not at risk for pregnancy for any of the reasons listed above.

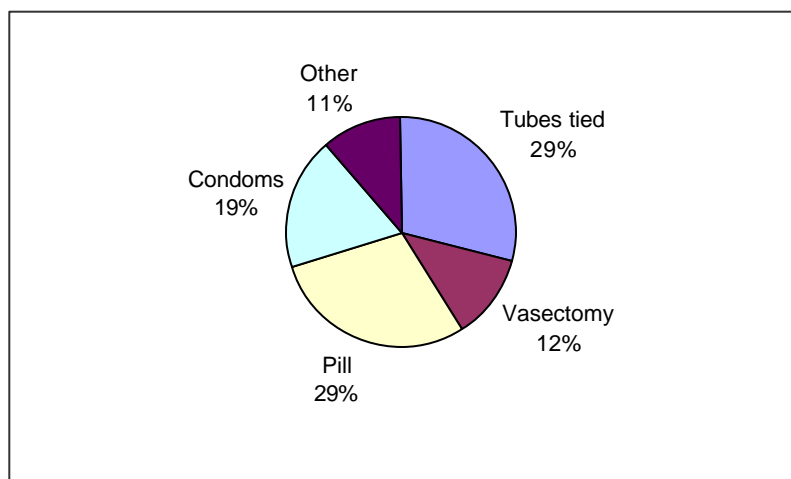
Non-Users at risk for Pregnancy groups:

- African Americans were more likely to be Non-Users at risk for Pregnancy (17.4%) compared to the Whites (10.0%).
- Young adults aged 18-24 were less likely to be Non-Users at risk for Pregnancy (7.7%) compared to all other age groups.

2. First mentioned method of birth control based on all reproductive age respondents

In South Carolina, having tubes tied or taking birth control pills both ranked as the number one method of birth control (29%), condom use was number two, and vasectomy was number three. Other methods including foam, jelly, cream, diaphragm, implant, IUD, Shots, Withdrawal, and Rhythm were combined because of small number of respondents in each category.

Figure 13. First mentioned method of birth control, South Carolina, 2002



- Male respondents were more likely to report having vasectomy (14.4%) compared to female respondents reporting for their partners (8.4%). No differences in usage percentage for other methods were found between male respondents and female respondents reporting for their partners.
- Whites were more likely to report using birth control pills (31.8%) compared to African Americans (20.1%), while more African Americans tended to use condoms (27.9%).
- Younger people, ages 18-24, were more likely to report using the pill or condoms; older people tended to having tubes tied.
- Because a small number of respondents reported having a vasectomy or other method in most demographic groups, no comparison was conducted in these categories. Comparisons were not done by education and household income sub groupings because of small numbers in some categories.

3. Main reason for non-use of family planning among men and women at risk for pregnancy

Two hundred and one (201) respondents fell into this category: Female 18-44 or male 18-59 at risk for pregnancy and reported no method use. The main reasons are listed in the table below:

Table 5. Main reason for non-use of family planning among men and women at risk for pregnancy

Total Respondents	Wanting pregnancy			Don't want/like birth control			Don't think can get pregnant			Don't care if get pregnant			Other		
	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
201	78	36.3	28.2-45.2	13	10.3	4.6-21.6	30	16.5	10.6-24.9	23	12.5	7.8-19.6	57	24.3	17.6-32.7

Table 6. Birth control use to prevent pregnancy among all men (18-59) and women (18-44) of reproductive age

	Total Respondents	Users			Non users at risk			Non users not at risk		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,354	1,384	58.3	55.5-61.0	254	12.4	10.7-14.5	716	29.3	26.8-31.9
GENDER										
Male	1,238	704	56.7	53.0-60.4	142	13.6	11.1-16.5	392	29.7	26.4-33.3
Female	1,116	680	60.6	56.7-64.4	112	10.7	8.6-13.4	324	28.6	25.2-32.4
RACE										
White	1,703	1,024	61.4	58.3-64.4	162	10.0	8.3-11.9	517	28.6	25.9-31.5
African American	562	320	53.8	47.9-59.5	81	17.4	13.4-22.4	161	28.8	23.7-34.6
Other	68	31	40.2	26.4-55.8	7	18.1	7.4-38.2	30	41.6	27.8-56.9
AGE										
18-24	307	191	56.7	49.3-63.8	25	7.7	4.7-12.5	91	35.5	28.7-43.0
25-34	722	453	62.0	57.1-66.7	100	16.6	12.9-21.1	169	21.4	17.8-25.5
35-44	846	511	60.6	56.3-64.8	86	13.2	10.3-16.7	249	26.2	22.7-30.1
45-54	320	172	56.0	48.9-62.9	29	11.4	7.4-17.1	119	32.6	26.5-39.4
55-64	159	57	38.1	29.2-47.9	14	8.3	4.6-14.5	88	53.6	43.8-63.2
EDUCATION										
Less than H.S.	239	117	48.8	40.0-57.7	33	17.2	10.5-26.8	89	34.0	26.4-42.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	760	451	57.7	52.6-62.5	75	10.8	8.2-14.2	234	31.5	27.0-36.4
Some Post-H.S.	642	383	60.3	55.1-65.3	79	13.4	10.1-17.5	180	26.3	22.1-31.1
College Graduate	711	432	60.9	56.1-65.4	67	11.5	8.8-14.7	212	27.7	23.6-32.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$15,000	219	106	47.4	37.8-57.3	22	11.6	6.3-20.3	91	40.9	31.4-51.2
\$15,000- 24,999	408	217	53.2	46.4-59.9	44	14.2	9.5-20.7	147	32.6	26.8-39.0
\$25,000- 34,999	334	208	64.4	57.5-70.8	34	10.3	6.7-15.6	92	25.2	19.7-31.7
\$35,000- 49,999	467	266	55.6	49.1-61.9	60	16.2	12.1-21.5	141	28.1	22.6-34.4
\$50,000+	746	490	65.9	61.5-70.1	84	12.3	9.6-15.5	172	21.8	18.3-25.8

Table 7. First mentioned method of birth control

	Total Respondents	Tubes tied			Vasectomy			Pill			Condoms			Other		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1,336	435	29.1	26.0-32.4	169	11.9	9.9-14.2	367	28.9	25.8-32.3	229	18.7	15.9-21.9	136	11.4	9.3-13.9
GENDER																
Male	683	206	27.9	23.7-32.5	108	14.4	11.4-18.0	178	27.2	23.1-31.7	137	21.3	17.3-26.0	54	9.2	6.8-12.5
Female	653	229	30.7	26.3-35.5	61	8.4	6.3-11.2	189	31.4	26.6-36.6	92	15.1	11.7-19.3	82	14.4	10.9-18.7
RACE																
White	988	307	26.7	23.3-30.4	151	14.9	12.3-17.9	294	31.8	28.1-35.8	143	15.9	13.1-19.3	93	10.6	8.2-13.6
African American	310	120	36.1	29.2-43.6	12	4.0	2.0- 7.9	60	20.1	14.6-27.0	84	27.9	21.1-35.8	34	11.9	8.0-17.4
Other	29	8	32.3	14.3-57.6	4	8.3	2.4-25.4	8	26.3	11.6-49.1	2	12.4	2.0-49.8	7	20.8	8.3-43.2
AGE																
18-24	190	12	5.3	2.7-10.4	0	0.0	. - .	89	43.2	34.4-52.4	58	36.7	28.0-46.4	31	14.8	9.8-21.6
25-34	439	122	27.0	21.8-33.0	28	5.7	3.7- 8.6	151	35.2	29.7-41.2	81	17.0	12.9-22.1	57	15.0	11.2-20.0
35-44	488	208	40.0	34.4-45.9	78	16.6	12.9-21.0	106	23.6	19.1-28.8	67	13.7	10.2-18.2	29	6.1	3.4-10.8
45-54	163	67	40.8	31.2-51.1	43	27.7	19.2-38.1	19	11.5	6.6-19.4	20	9.9	5.9-16.1	14	10.1	5.4-18.1
55-64	56	26	49.3	34.4-64.4	20	35.4	22.5-50.8	2	2.5	0.5-11.7	3	1.4	0.3- 5.9	5	11.4	4.4-26.2
EDUCATION																
Less than H.S.	113	59	42.6	31.1-55.1	3	2.0	0.6- 7.2	15	16.5	8.7-29.1	22	26.1	16.2-39.1	14	12.7	6.9-22.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	446	188	33.0	27.5-39.0	39	8.8	5.6-13.6	90	26.6	20.9-33.1	78	18.5	13.9-24.3	51	13.1	9.5-17.9
Some Post-H.S.	372	105	28.2	22.6-34.7	62	15.8	12.0-20.6	109	27.9	22.5-34.1	58	15.8	11.2-21.8	38	12.3	8.1-18.1
College Graduate	404	82	20.4	15.9-25.8	65	14.9	11.3-19.4	153	37.2	31.6-43.2	71	19.5	14.5-25.8	33	7.9	5.3-11.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	104	44	38.5	26.7-51.8	4	1.9	0.5- 7.3	17	21.9	13.4-33.9	26	29.3	18.2-43.5	13	8.4	4.4-15.3
\$15,000- 24,999	213	80	33.9	25.4-43.6	7	5.5	2.2-13.2	56	27.5	20.4-36.1	38	14.4	9.0-22.2	32	18.6	12.6-26.8
\$25,000- 34,999	205	61	26.2	19.4-34.3	10	4.6	2.2- 9.0	57	29.3	21.7-38.2	52	27.1	19.3-36.5	25	12.9	8.1-20.1
\$35,000- 49,999	258	82	28.9	22.2-36.7	32	10.6	7.0-15.9	80	31.8	23.8-41.0	45	20.8	13.9-30.0	19	7.8	4.6-12.9
\$50,000+	468	130	24.9	20.4-30.0	102	20.5	16.6-25.2	136	30.1	25.2-35.4	58	13.4	10.0-17.8	42	11.1	7.5-16.1

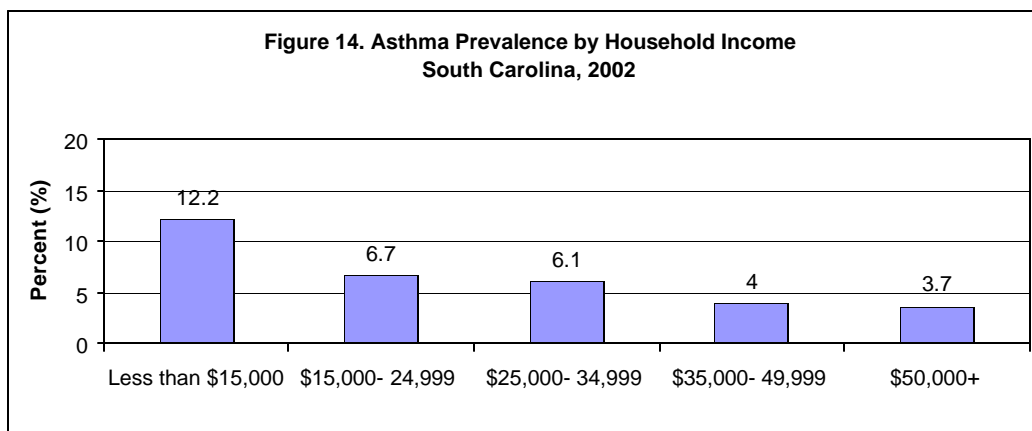
Asthma /Childhood Asthma

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

- 10.0% of South Carolina adults reported that they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma.
- Respondents with household income levels greater than or equal to \$35,000 were less likely than those with household incomes less than \$15,000 to report being diagnosed as asthmatic.

Do you still have asthma?

- The reported prevalence of current asthma for the State of South Carolina was 5.8%.
- Females reported a significantly higher percentage of asthma (7.7%) compared to males (3.9%);
- The prevalence of asthma decreased nominally with increasing education level, however the only significant difference was found between 'Less than high school' and 'College Graduate';
- The rates increased with the decline in household income. A significant difference was found between groups with household incomes of 'Less than \$15,000' and '\$35,000 and above';
- There were no significant differences associated with race or age.



Earlier you said there was children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

In households with children under 18 years, 15.3% of them reported that they had one child diagnosed with asthma and 2.5% had two or more children diagnosed with asthma.

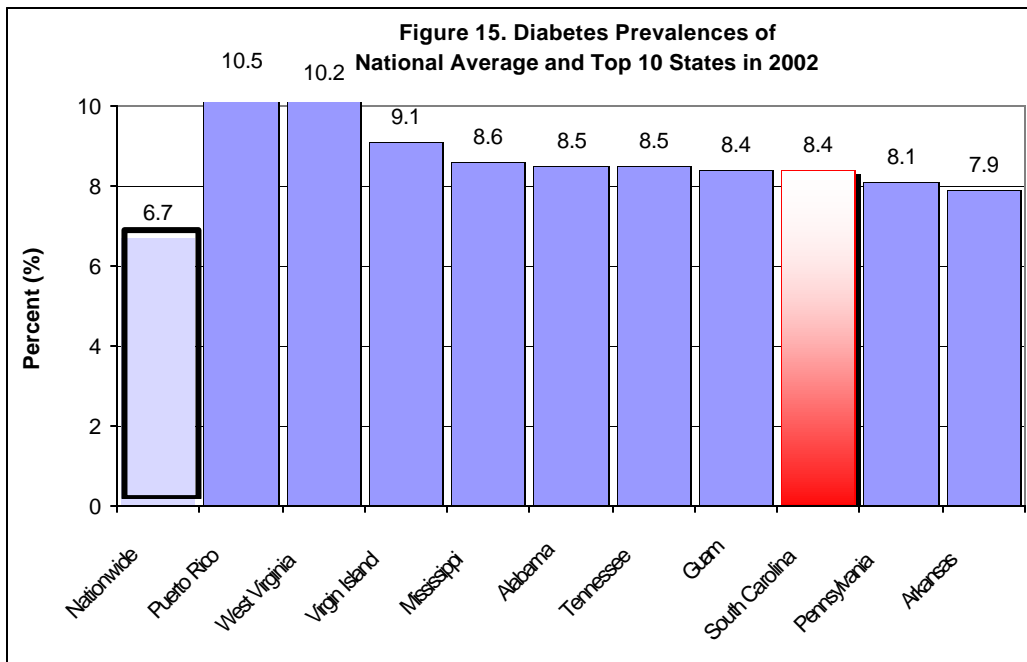
How many of these children still have asthma now?

For households who reported having one or more children diagnosed with asthma, 66.5% of these households still had one child with asthma. In 2002, 12.0% of households reported having one child with asthma and 1.9% of households reported two or more children with asthma.

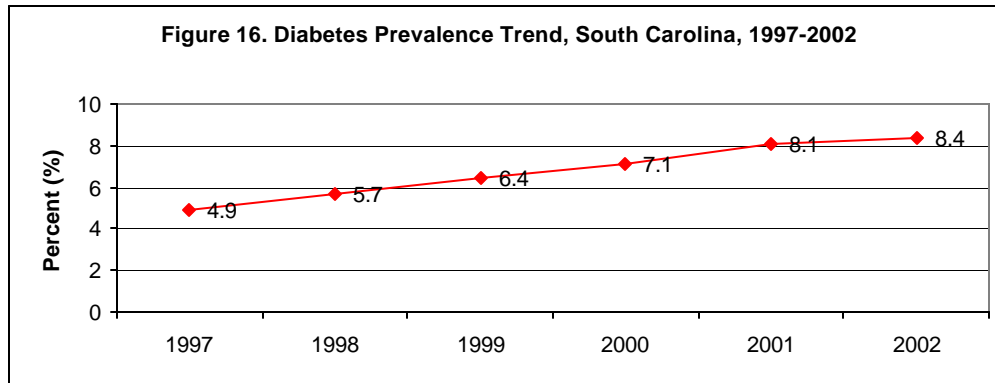
Diabetes

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

- 8.4% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had diabetes. South Carolina's prevalence ranked 8th among all states in 2002 (Figure 11) and South Carolina's rate was significantly higher than the national average prevalence.



- There was no significant difference between African Americans and Whites;
- The prevalence increased dramatically after age 45;
- People with 'less than High School' education reported a significantly higher prevalence (15.0%);
- Lower household income was related to higher prevalence.
- The prevalence in South Carolina has been increasing since 1997 (4.9%) to 2002 (8.4%). (Figure 16)



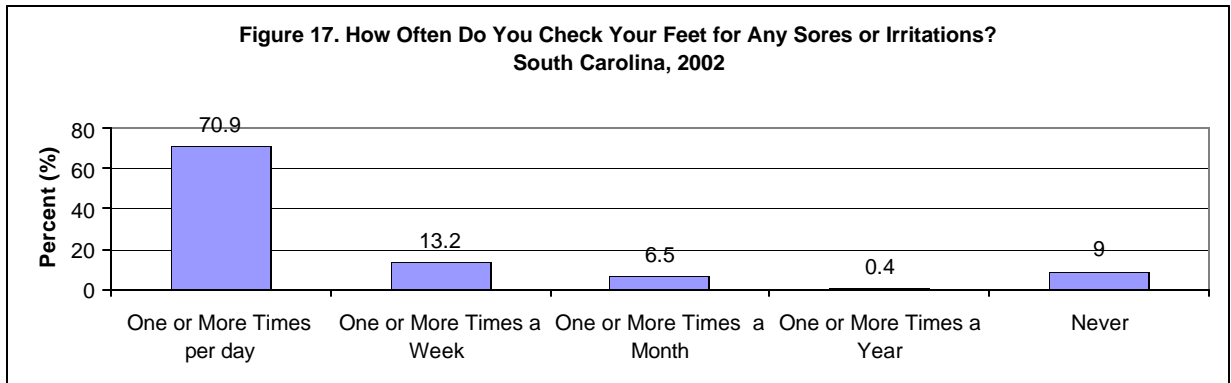
Those who reported being diagnosed with diabetes (N=432) answered the following questions.

A test for hemoglobin 'A1C' measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin 'A one C'?

- About 92.8% of people who reported having diabetes in 2002 BRFSS said they had been checked for hemoglobin 'A1C' at least once in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. There was no significant difference found by race or gender. Other demographic breakdowns were not available due to small numbers.

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- 91.0% of respondents with diabetes reported that they checked their feet one or more times per day.



Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

- 24.0% of respondents who reported diabetes answered 'yes'.

Have you ever taken a course or class on how to manage your diabetes yourself?

- 50.2% of the respondents who reported having diabetes said they had taken a course or class.

Table 8. About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

Never	Once	2-3 times	4 or more times
116 (23.9%)	86 (24.1%)	99 (29.1%)	108 (23.0%)

- 12.1% of respondents who reported having diabetes reported that they had sores or irritations on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal. No differences were found by race and gender.

Table 9. When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?

Time	N	Percent
Within past month	77	18.1%
Within past year	186	43.1%
Within past 2 years	59	15.9%
2 or more years ago	77	17.8%
Never	25	5.1%

Arthritis

Joint symptoms

- 46.4% of respondents reported having had pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint that began more than three months ago;
- Among those reporting having pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 79.6% of them reported these symptoms first began more than 3 months ago and 25.6% of them said that they were limited in some activities because of joint symptoms;
- Among those reporting having pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 64.1% of them had seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for these symptoms.

Arthritis

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

- 28.0% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.
- Female respondents had a significantly higher rate compared to males, 33.5% vs. 21.8% respectively, and there was no significant difference by race.
- The prevalence of arthritis also related to income and education levels of respondents. Respondents with household income less than \$15,000 had the highest rate (35.4%) among all income groups. Those who had less than a high school degree had a much higher rate (41.3%), compared to the respondents with a college degree (23.3%).

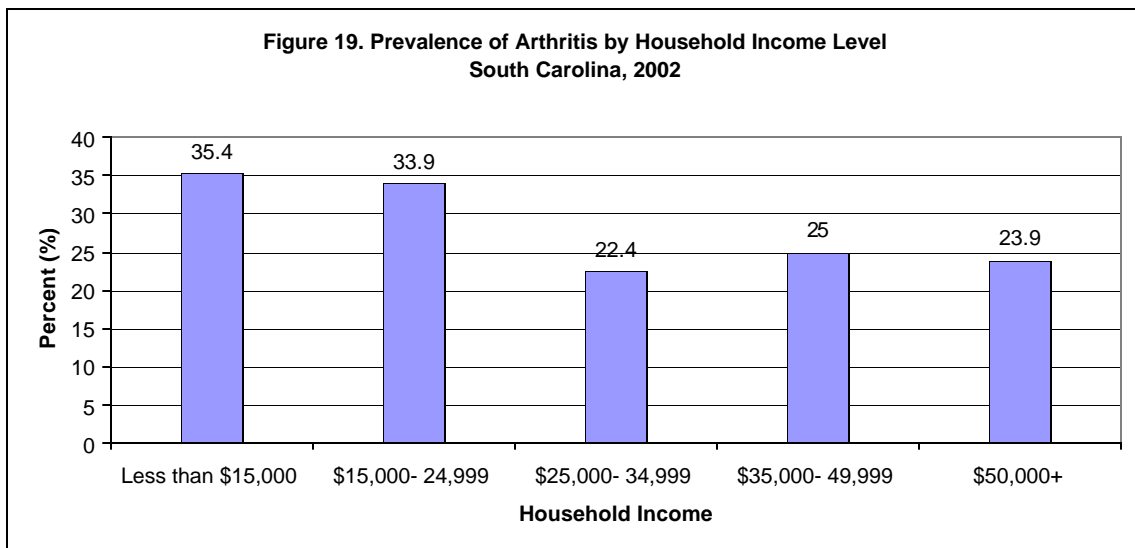
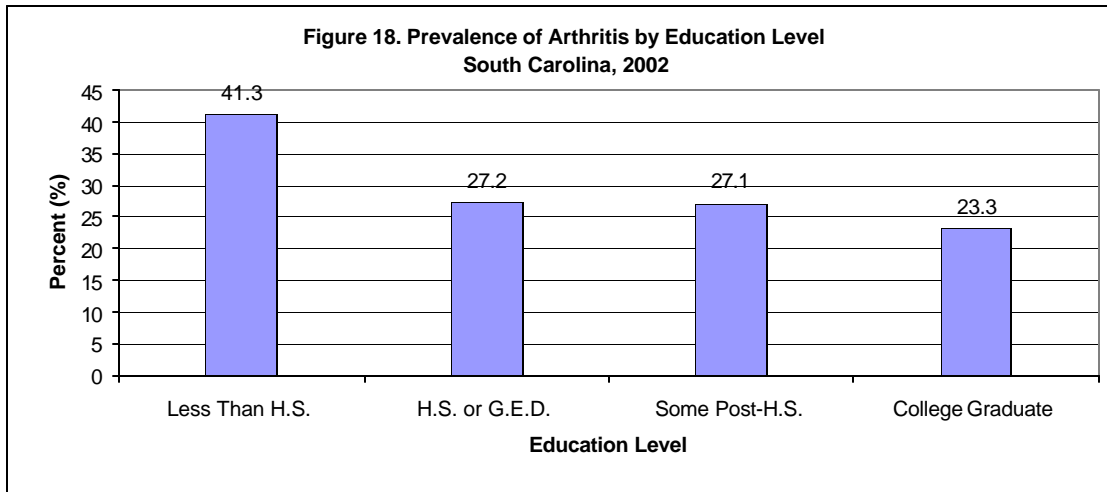


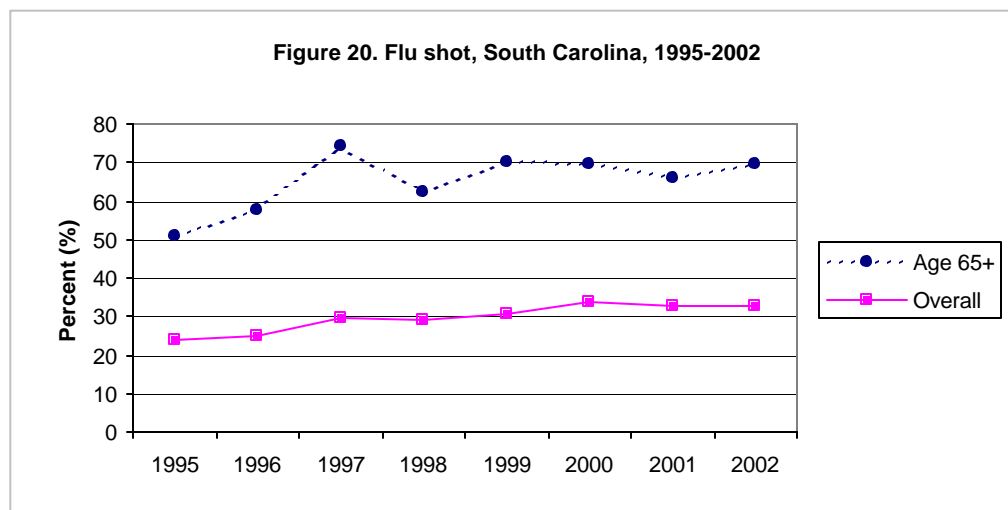
Table 10. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4097	1363	28.0	26.3-29.8	2734	72.0	70.2-73.7
GENDER							
Male	1587	427	21.8	19.4-24.4	1160	78.2	75.6-80.6
Female	2510	936	33.5	31.2-36.0	1574	66.5	64.0-68.8
RACE							
White	3121	1053	28.4	26.5-30.4	2068	71.6	69.6-73.5
African American	851	277	27.6	23.7-31.7	574	72.4	68.3-76.3
Other	87	20	22.8	13.7-35.3	67	77.2	64.7-86.3
AGE							
18-24	282	22	5.4	3.3- 8.7	260	94.6	91.3-96.7
25-34	665	58	8.5	6.3-11.3	607	91.5	88.7-93.7
35-44	806	164	17.5	14.3-21.4	642	82.5	78.6-85.7
45-54	815	286	32.3	28.2-36.6	529	67.7	63.4-71.8
55-64	669	334	49.7	44.8-54.7	335	50.3	45.3-55.2
65+	835	490	58.6	54.4-62.7	345	41.4	37.3-45.6
EDUCATION							
Less than H.S.	605	303	41.3	35.9-47.0	302	58.7	53.0-64.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1279	426	27.2	24.2-30.4	853	72.8	69.6-75.8
Some Post-H.S.	1036	316	27.1	23.8-30.6	720	72.9	69.4-76.2
College Graduate	1174	317	23.3	20.5-26.2	857	76.7	73.8-79.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	539	249	35.4	30.0-41.2	290	64.6	58.8-70.0
\$15,000- 24,999	713	276	33.9	29.4-38.8	437	66.1	61.2-70.6
\$25,000- 34,999	529	156	22.4	18.5-26.9	373	77.6	73.1-81.5
\$35,000- 49,999	668	189	25.0	21.1-29.4	479	75.0	70.6-78.9
\$50,000+	1163	305	23.9	21.0-27.0	858	76.1	73.0-79.0

Immunization/Flu Shot

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

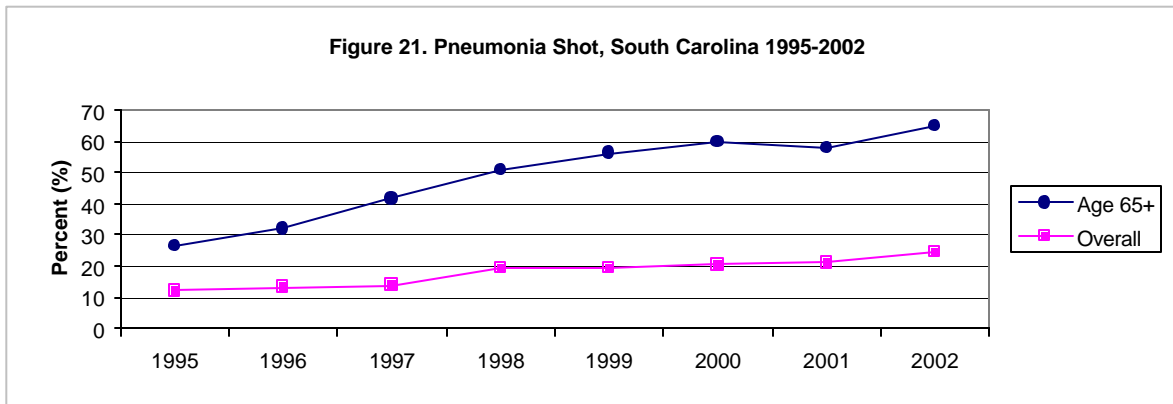
- 32.6% of South Carolina adults reported having had a flu shot in the past year.
- There were no significant differences by gender, race, education level or household income;
- 41.1% of adults aged 55-64 years and 69.4% of adults aged 65 and older reporting receiving a flu shot in the past 12 months. The percentage was significantly higher than that of any other age group.



Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

- 24.4% of South Carolina adults reported that they had had a pneumonia shot.
- There was no significant difference by race, a significant improvement compared to the results for 2001 when Whites had a significantly higher rate (22.8%) than African Americans (14.8%) of having a pneumonia shot;
- There was a significant difference in the prevalence of having received a pneumonia shot between the respondent groups with household income less than \$15,000 (29.7%) and \$50,000+ (19.0%).

- There was a significant difference in having had a pneumonia shot between the respondent groups with less than a high school degree (30.7%) and College Graduates (21.7%).
- There was no significant difference reported by gender;
- About 65 percent of senior citizens aged 65 and older had received the pneumococcal vaccine, which was significantly higher than any other age group.

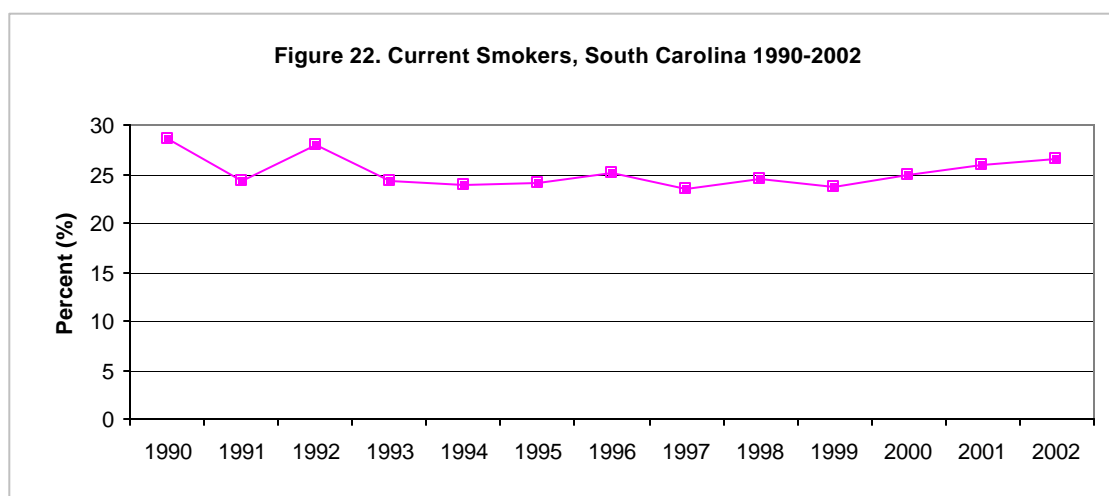


Tobacco Use/Tobacco Indicators

Current smokers

Definition: Anybody who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her entire life and smokes everyday or some days now.

- 26.6% of South Carolina adults reported being current smokers according to the definition above;



- Senior citizens (age 65+), people with college degree or higher, or those respondents with a household income more than \$50,000 were less likely to be current smokers. Their reported smoking prevalence rates were 10.1%, 14.4%, and 19.3% respectively, which were significantly lower than the state average (26.6%).
- Among current smokers, 56.4% reported having stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking during the past 12 months.

Tobacco Indicators

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?

- 68.7% of current smokers who had received health care of some kind in the last year reported having been advised by a health professional to quit smoking. This didn't vary by gender or race.

Table 11. Current Smoker*

	Total		No		Yes		
	Respondents	N	%	CI (95%)	N	%	CI (95%)
TOTAL	4488	3325	73.5	71.7-75.2	1163	26.6	24.8-28.4
GENDER							
Male	1742	1235	71.0	68.1-73.9	507	29.0	26.1-31.9
Female	2746	2090	75.7	73.5-77.9	656	24.3	22.1-26.5
RACE							
White	3345	2444	71.9	69.9-74.0	901	28.1	26.0-30.1
African-American	998	779	78.7	75.0-82.3	219	21.3	17.7-24.7
Others	107	71	63.7	50.9-76.6	36	36.3	23.4-49.1
AGE							
18-24	311	209	67.9	61.2-74.6	102	32.1	25.4-38.8
25-34	745	503	68.7	64.2-73.2	242	31.3	26.8-35.8
35-44	897	605	70.0	66.1-73.9	292	30.0	26.1-33.9
45-54	885	633	69.7	65.5-73.9	252	30.3	26.1-34.5
55-64	717	537	75.6	71.7-79.6	180	24.4	20.4-28.3
65+	897	806	89.9	83.7-92.5	91	10.1	7.5-12.7
EDUCATION							
Less than HS	684	432	57.2	51.6-62.8	252	42.8	37.2-48.4
HS or GED	1430	1010	70.2	66.9-73.5	420	29.8	26.5-33.1
Some Post-HS	1117	822	73.8	70.3-77.3	295	26.2	22.7-29.7
College Graduate	1253	1058	85.6	83.3-88.0	195	14.4	12.0-16.7
INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	600	424	68.8	63.2-74.3	176	31.2	25.7-36.8
\$15,000- 24,999	790	521	63.8	58.9-68.6	269	36.2	31.4-41.1
\$25,000- 34,999	580	413	69.0	63.8-74.1	167	31.0	25.9-36.2
\$35,000- 49,999	731	537	73.3	68.8-77.9	194	26.7	22.1-31.2
\$50,000+	1230	985	80.7	77.9-83.6	245	19.3	16.4-22.1

* Data in this table were derived from the tobacco use questions 1 and 2.

Alcohol Consumption/Firearms

Alcohol Consumption

Binge Drinking

- 12.4% of South Carolina Adults reported that they did drink in the past 30 days and had had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.
- More males (18.7%) in the last 30 days had had 5 or more drinks on an occasion than females (6.8%);
- The youngest adult age group '18-24' tended to binge drink (22.1%) more than all other age groups, but was only significantly different with the age range of adults 45 years and over.
- Whites (14.1%) tended to binge drink more than African-Americans (7.5%). No significant differences were found between household income levels or education levels.

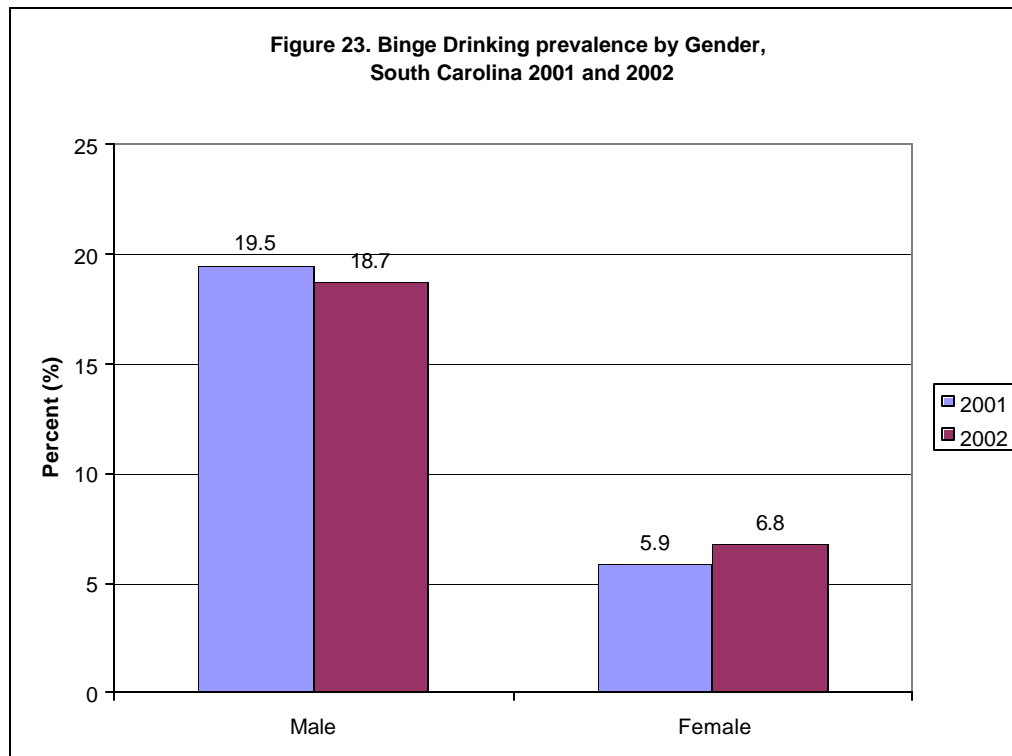


Table 12. Binge Drinking*

	Total Respondents	N	No %	C.I.(95%)	N	Yes %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4,462	3,981	87.6	86.1-88.9	481	12.4	11.1-13.9
GENDER							
Male	1,725	1,413	81.3	78.7-83.7	312	18.7	16.3-21.3
Female	2,737	2,568	93.2	91.7-94.4	169	6.8	5.6- 8.3
RACE							
White	3,333	2,935	85.9	84.2-87.5	398	14.1	12.5-15.8
African American	983	918	92.5	89.7-94.6	65	7.5	5.4-10.3
Other	101	85	84.1	68.1-92.9	16	15.9	7.1-31.9
AGE							
18-24	311	240	77.9	71.7-83.0	71	22.1	17.0-28.3
25-34	735	614	83.6	79.3-87.1	121	16.4	12.9-20.7
35-44	893	753	84.9	81.7-87.6	140	15.1	12.4-18.3
45-54	883	799	89.3	86.3-91.8	84	10.7	8.2-13.7
55-64	713	676	93.4	90.0-95.6	37	6.6	4.4-10.0
65+	892	867	97.0	95.2-98.1	25	3.0	1.9- 4.8
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	675	614	86.4	80.9-90.6	61	13.6	9.4-19.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,419	1,275	88.6	86.0-90.7	144	11.4	9.3-14.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,113	999	88.7	85.9-91.0	114	11.3	9.0-14.1
College Graduate	1,252	1,090	85.9	83.3-88.1	162	14.1	11.9-16.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	594	546	88.4	83.1-92.1	48	11.6	7.9-16.9
\$15,000- 24,999	786	701	85.1	80.5-88.8	85	14.9	11.2-19.5
\$25,000- 34,999	574	507	88.1	84.4-91.1	67	11.9	8.9-15.6
\$35,000- 49,999	728	641	89.2	86.1-91.7	87	10.8	8.3-13.9
\$50,000+	1,231	1,071	85.9	83.2-88.3	160	14.1	11.7-16.8

*Data in this table were derived from the alcohol consumption questions.

No = Respondents who report they did not drink in the past 30 days and who did not have five or more drinks on an occasion.

Yes = Respondents who report they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.

Firearms

- In the 2002 BRFSS, 45.6% of South Carolina adults reported that they kept firearms in or around their home.
- More males (54.1%) kept guns in or around the house than females (37.9%).
- Households with incomes greater than \$25,000 were more likely to keep guns in or around the house than those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Whites (53.3%) were more likely to be keeping guns around the house than African-Americans (25.4%).

Table 13. Are any firearms now kept in or around your home? Include those kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, car, truck, or other motor vehicle.

	Total Respondents	N	Yes %	C.I.(95%)	N	No %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4178	1974	45.6	43.5-47.6	2204	54.4	52.4-56.5
GENDER							
Male	1602	948	54.1	50.8-57.3	654	45.9	42.7-49.2
Female	2576	1026	37.9	35.5-40.4	1550	62.1	59.6-64.5
RACE							
White	3138	1686	53.3	51.0-55.6	1452	46.7	44.4-49.0
African American	909	241	25.4	21.6-29.7	668	74.6	70.3-78.4
Other	93	31	33.7	21.3-48.9	62	66.3	51.1-78.7
AGE							
18-24	299	117	39.7	32.8-47.1	182	60.3	52.9-67.2
25-34	700	280	39.8	35.0-44.8	420	60.2	55.2-65.0
35-44	814	380	44.3	39.9-48.7	434	55.7	51.3-60.1
45-54	831	422	50.3	45.8-54.8	409	49.7	45.2-54.2
55-64	664	374	56.1	51.2-60.9	290	43.9	39.1-48.8
65+	845	392	45	40.8-49.2	453	55	50.8-59.2
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	643	299	45.3	39.7-51.0	344	54.7	49.0-60.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1312	633	46.6	42.9-50.5	679	53.4	49.5-57.1
Some Post-H.S.	1044	505	45.2	41.3-49.3	539	54.8	50.7-58.7
College Graduate	1175	535	44.8	41.2-48.4	640	55.2	51.6-58.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	564	179	32.8	27.0-39.1	385	67.2	60.9-73.0
\$15,000- 24,999	745	281	33	28.4-38.0	464	67	62.0-71.6
\$25,000- 34,999	549	259	44.4	38.9-50.0	290	55.6	50.0-61.1
\$35,000- 49,999	679	347	50.1	44.9-55.3	332	49.9	44.7-55.1
\$50,000+	1168	689	57.4	53.8-60.9	479	42.6	39.1-46.2

Prostate Cancer Screening

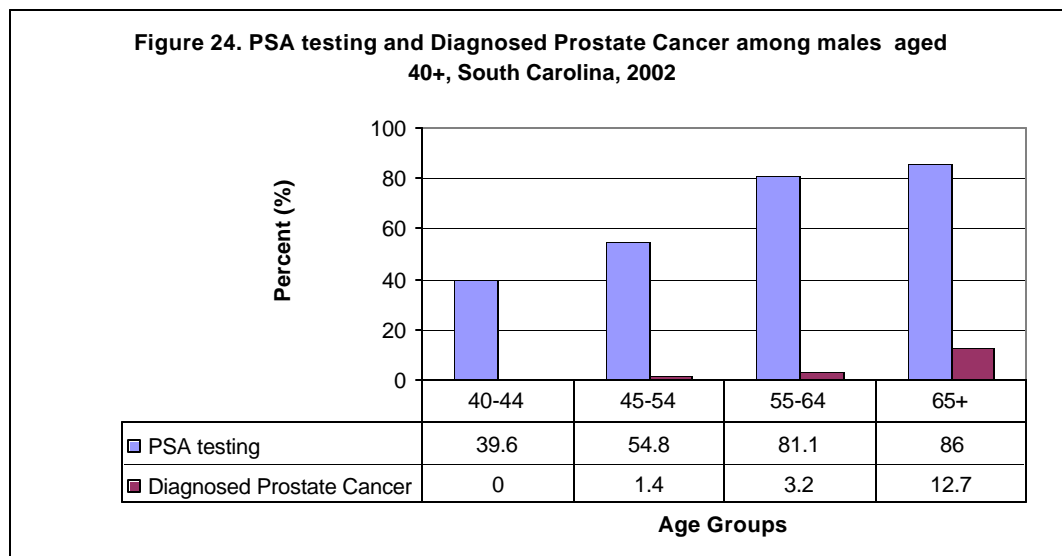
(All the respondents in this section were males aged 40 or older)

Diagnosed Prostate cancer: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

- Of the 1107 males aged 40 or older who responded to this question, 4.4% had been diagnosed as having “prostate cancer”;
- Adults aged “65+” were more likely (12.7%) to be diagnosed with prostate cancer than respondents of other age groups.
- No significant difference was found by race, education or income level.

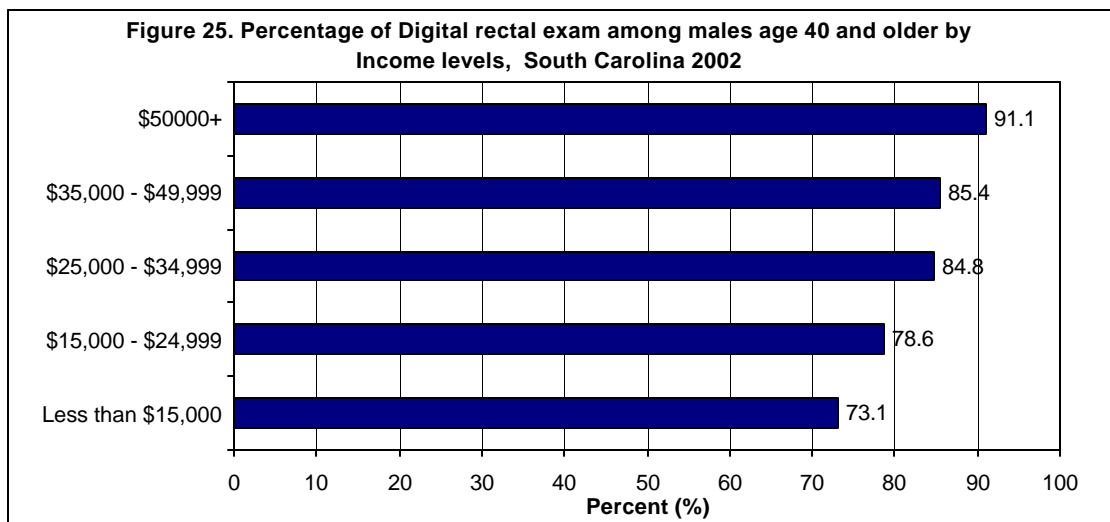
PSA testing: Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

- Of male respondents at age of 40 or older, 66.5% reported having had a PSA test;
- For males in the “40-44” age bracket, 39.6% said they had had a PSA test. This percentage increased as age increased. For “65+” age bracket, the testing rate was 86.0%; biggest jump was from the “45-54” to the “55-64” age bracket when PSA testing rate rose from 54.8% to 81.1%;
- No significant difference was found by race, education or income levels.



Digital Rectal Exam: (A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?)

- Digital Rectal Exam was done for 85.3% of the male respondents aged 40 or older;
- There was a significant difference between Whites (87.5%) and African Americans (76.6%) reporting having had the test.
- No age or education specific difference was reported with respect to the digital rectal examination.



- Male adults aged 40 years and above in the upper income households were more likely (91.1%) than those in low-income households (73.1% for those with household income of less than \$15,000), to have had the test.

Table 14. Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1062	739	66.5	62.7-70.1	323	33.5	29.9-37.3
RACE							
White	854	606	68	63.8-71.9	248	32	28.1-36.2
African American	183	117	61.7	52.1-70.5	66	38.3	29.5-47.9
Other	18	11	60.5	31.9-83.4	7	39.5	16.6-68.1
AGE							
40-44	158	60	39.6	30.5-49.4	98	60.4	50.6-69.5
45-54	311	189	54.8	47.4-61.9	122	45.2	38.1-52.6
55-64	292	232	81.1	74.6-86.2	60	18.9	13.8-25.4
65+	301	258	86	80.5-90.2	43	14	9.8-19.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	181	117	56.7	46.3-66.5	64	43.3	33.5-53.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	304	214	68.2	60.8-74.9	90	31.8	25.1-39.2
Some Post-H.S.	239	162	64.4	56.2-71.9	77	35.6	28.1-43.8
College Graduate	336	244	71.1	65.0-76.5	92	28.9	23.5-35.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	106	73	62.3	48.3-74.6	33	37.7	25.4-51.7
\$15,000- 24,999	170	111	60	49.6-69.6	59	40	30.4-50.4
\$25,000- 34,999	132	88	55.3	43.9-66.2	44	44.7	33.8-56.1
\$35,000- 49,999	184	122	66.5	56.9-74.8	62	33.5	25.2-43.1
\$50,000+	365	273	72.8	67.0-77.9	92	27.2	22.1-33.0

Colorectal Cancer Screening

(These questions were asked of those aged 50 or older)

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy exams: Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- Of the 2,009 respondents, 49.2% had had either one, the other or both of these two exams;
- No significant difference was found in the percentage of sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy exams by gender, race, education and income level;
- With increasing age, more people were getting either one or the other of these two exams; 32.6% for “50-54”, 47.7% for “55-64” and 59.3% for “65+”.
- South Carolina had a greater percentage of adults having had either of the examinations than the national percentage and of the total number of states (56), South Carolina was the 22nd in terms of proportion of adults that had taken the test.

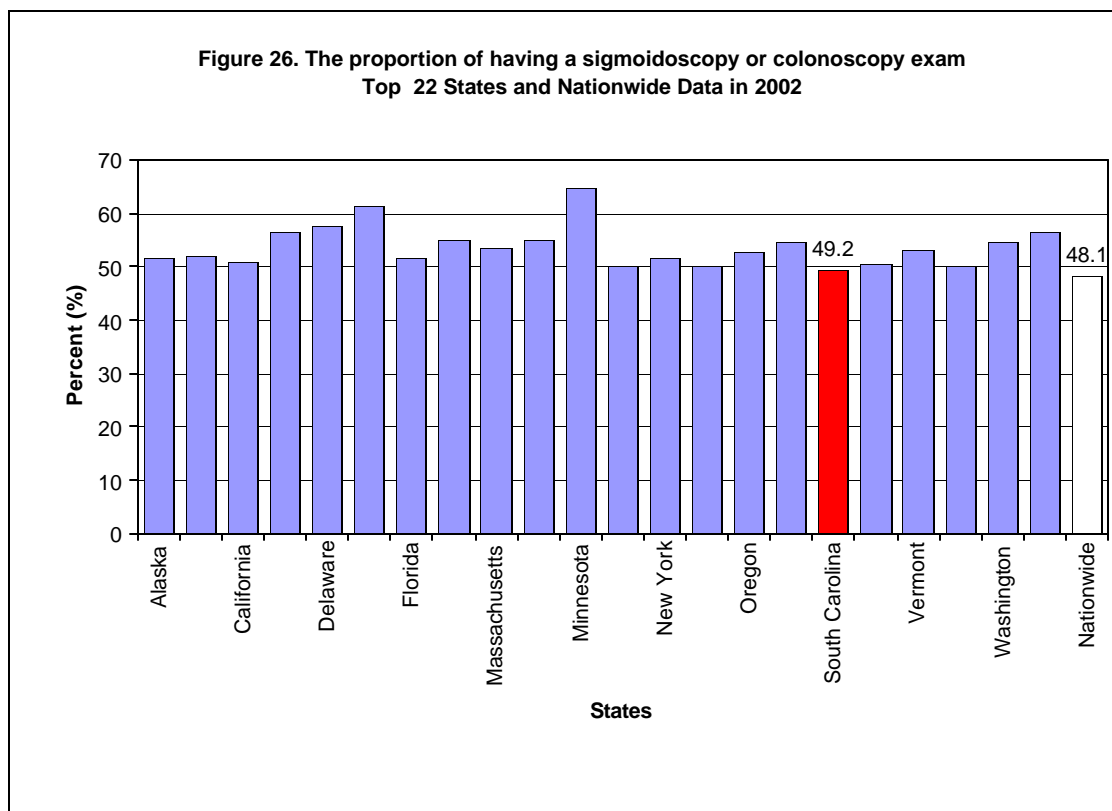
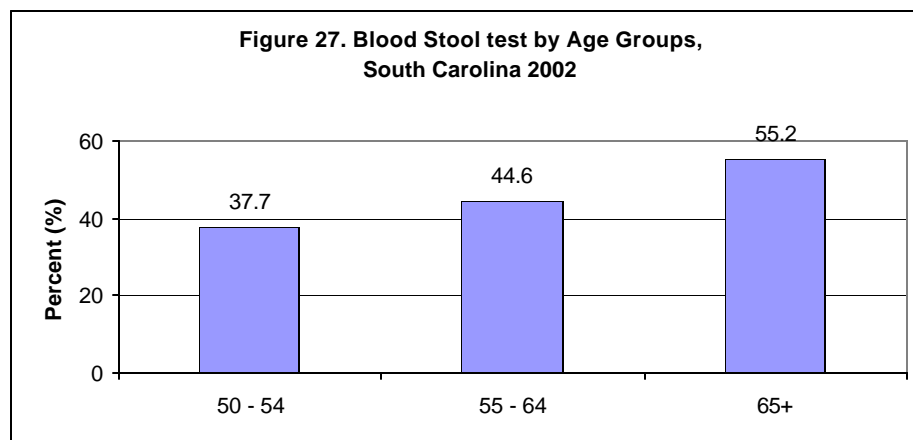


Table 15. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2009	976	49.2	46.4-52.0	1033	50.8	48.0-53.6
GENDER							
Male	766	366	47.8	43.3-52.3	400	52.2	47.7-56.7
Female	1243	610	50.3	46.8-53.8	633	49.7	46.2-53.2
RACE							
White	1611	808	50.6	47.6-53.7	803	49.4	46.3-52.4
African American	356	153	45.5	38.5-52.7	203	54.5	47.3-61.5
Other	25	11	39.7	20.2-63.1	14	60.3	36.9-79.8
HISPANIC							
Yes	42	21	64.6	45.6-79.9	21	35.4	20.1-54.4
No	1918	930	49.1	46.3-52.0	988	50.9	48.0-53.7
AGE							
50-54	431	146	32.6	27.1-38.7	285	67.4	61.3-72.9
55-64	707	338	47.7	43.0-52.4	369	52.3	47.6-57.0
65+	871	492	59.3	55.2-63.3	379	40.7	36.7-44.8
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	438	192	44.2	37.7-50.8	246	55.8	49.2-62.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	619	305	49.3	44.2-54.4	314	50.7	45.6-55.8
Some Post-H.S.	445	231	52.2	46.3-58.0	214	47.8	42.0-53.7
College Graduate	504	247	50.4	45.2-55.6	257	49.6	44.4-54.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	334	145	43	36.0-50.2	189	57	49.8-64.0
\$15,000- 24,999	357	158	44.3	37.5-51.3	199	55.7	48.7-62.5
\$25,000- 34,999	228	113	52.2	44.2-60.1	115	47.8	39.9-55.8
\$35,000- 49,999	281	122	42.7	35.6-50.2	159	57.3	49.8-64.4
\$50,000+	477	260	55.6	50.2-60.9	217	44.4	39.1-49.8

Blood Stool test: blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- Of the 2,027 respondents for this question, 47.5% had had this test;
- There were no significant differences by race, gender, education and income level in the use of the blood stool test for colorectal cancer screening.



- There were significant increases in the proportion of people using the home test kit with increasing age.

Table 16. Blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

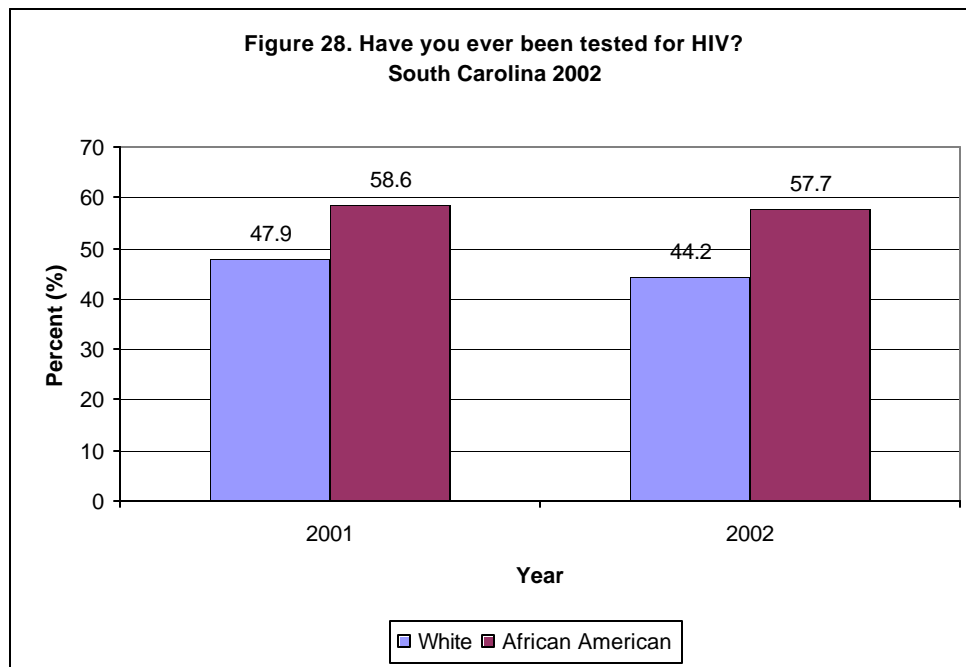
	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2027	932	47.5	44.7-50.3	1095	52.5	49.7-55.3
GENDER							
Male	775	321	43.4	39.0-47.9	454	56.6	52.1-61.0
Female	1252	611	50.8	47.3-54.3	641	49.2	45.7-52.7
RACE							
White	1623	768	49.2	46.2-52.2	855	50.8	47.8-53.8
African American	362	149	42.9	36.1-50.0	213	57.1	50.0-63.9
Other	24	8	29.6	13.5-53.1	16	70.4	46.9-86.5
HISPANIC							
Yes	42	19	51.4	32.9-69.5	23	48.6	30.5-67.1
No	1934	893	47.6	44.8-50.5	1041	52.4	49.5-55.2
AGE							
50-54	433	158	37.7	31.9-43.8	275	62.3	56.2-68.1
55-64	710	308	44.6	40.0-49.3	402	55.4	50.7-60.0
65+	884	466	55.2	51.0-59.2	418	44.8	40.8-49.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	443	181	41	34.7-47.5	262	59	52.5-65.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	625	265	43.8	38.8-48.9	360	56.2	51.1-61.2
Some Post-H.S.	447	221	50.2	44.4-56.0	226	49.8	44.0-55.6
College Graduate	508	262	53.9	48.7-59.1	246	46.1	40.9-51.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	340	152	48.6	41.4-55.8	188	51.4	44.2-58.6
\$15,000- 24,999	363	140	42.4	35.7-49.4	223	57.6	50.6-64.3
\$25,000- 34,999	230	116	50.7	42.7-58.6	114	49.3	41.4-57.3
\$35,000- 49,999	280	110	38.7	32.0-46.0	170	61.3	54.0-68.0
\$50,000+	479	255	54.4	49.0-59.7	224	45.6	40.3-51.0

HIV/AIDS

(These questions were asked only of respondents who reported being younger than 65)

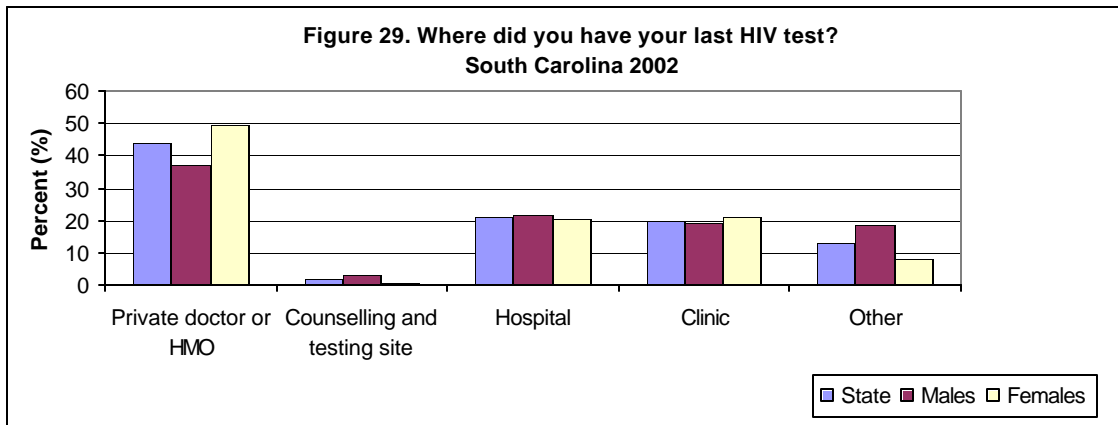
Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. [Include saliva tests.]

- Of the 3,324 respondents, 48.0% had been tested for HIV without including tests taken as part of a blood donation (include saliva tests);
- There were significant differences in the percentages of people having ever been tested for HIV by race. African Americans were more likely to have been tested for HIV than whites.



- The age groups 25 – 34 and 35 – 44 years were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than any of the other age groups. The percentages of having been tested increased from the lowest considered age group (18 – 24 years) to peak in the 25 – 34 years age group and subsequently fell to the lowest percentages for older adults age 55 – 64 years.
- No significant differences were found for sex and income levels.

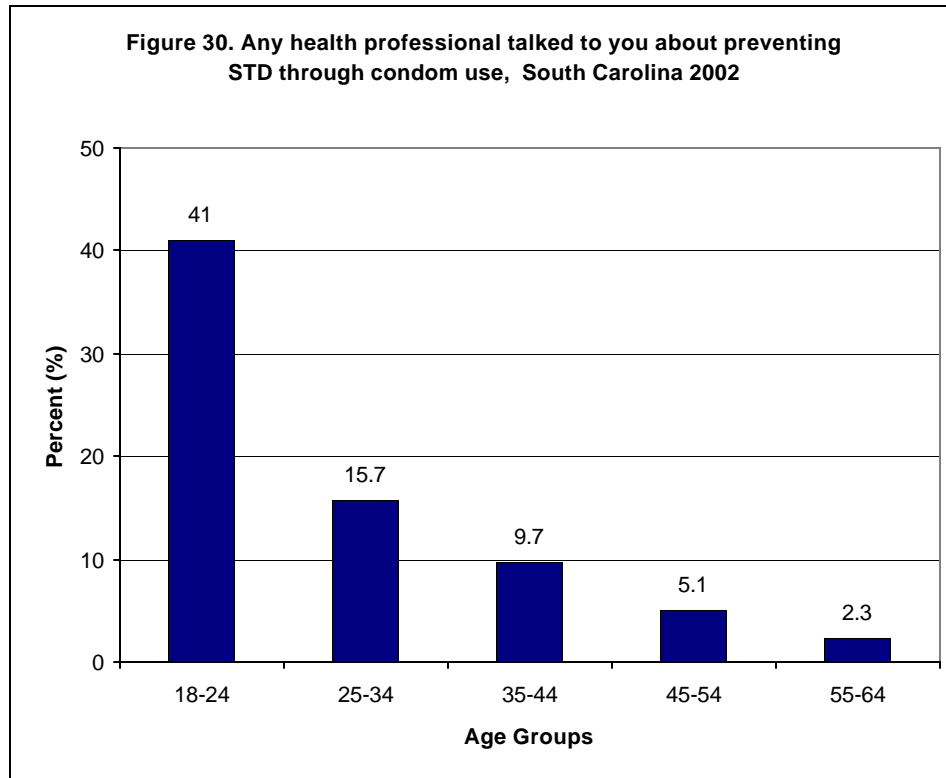
Where did you have your last HIV test?



- In 2002 more people reported having their HIV tests done with private doctors or HMO than with other avenues. Among this group, there were more females than males.
- No significant differences were found for the various levels of education, or household income.

Education about condom: (In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?)

- Among 3,406 respondents, 86.0 % reported that no health professionals had talked to them about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use;
- More females (17.1%) answered “Yes ” to this question compared to 10.7 % of the males;
- African-Americans were more likely to get this advice from professionals at a significantly higher rate (25.4%) than whites (9.2%). This difference could still be due to the difference in the age distribution in the adult population of Whites and African-Americans. African Americans were younger than Whites in general;
- The age group “18-24” had highest percent (41.0%) of answering “yes”, while only 2.3% of the “55-64” age group replied “yes”;



- With increasing household income, people were less likely to hear this advice from health professionals. The percentages dropped from 21.1 % for “less than \$15,000 household income” to 5.4 % for “\$ 50,000 and above income”. There are no significance differences due to educational levels.

HIV testing: (How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?)

- Of the 3,452 respondents for this question, 92.4% thought it was very important to get an HIV test; 4.6 % said “somewhat important”, 0.3 % said “not at all important”, 2.2% said it should depend on the risk whiles 0.5 % did not know or were not sure;
- Females had significantly higher agreement on the importance of the HIV testing than males did (94.7% vs. 89.9%);
- 95.7% of African American and 91.0% of Whites respondents acknowledged the importance of HIV testing. This difference was statistically significant;

- With increasing age, less people thought HIV testing was important; 97.5% of those aged “18-24” thought it was important compared to 89.3% for ”55-64” age group;
- No difference was found with change in household income but it was remarkable to note that more persons with less than high school education (96.4%) thought it was very important to get an HIV test than persons with some post high school or even college education.

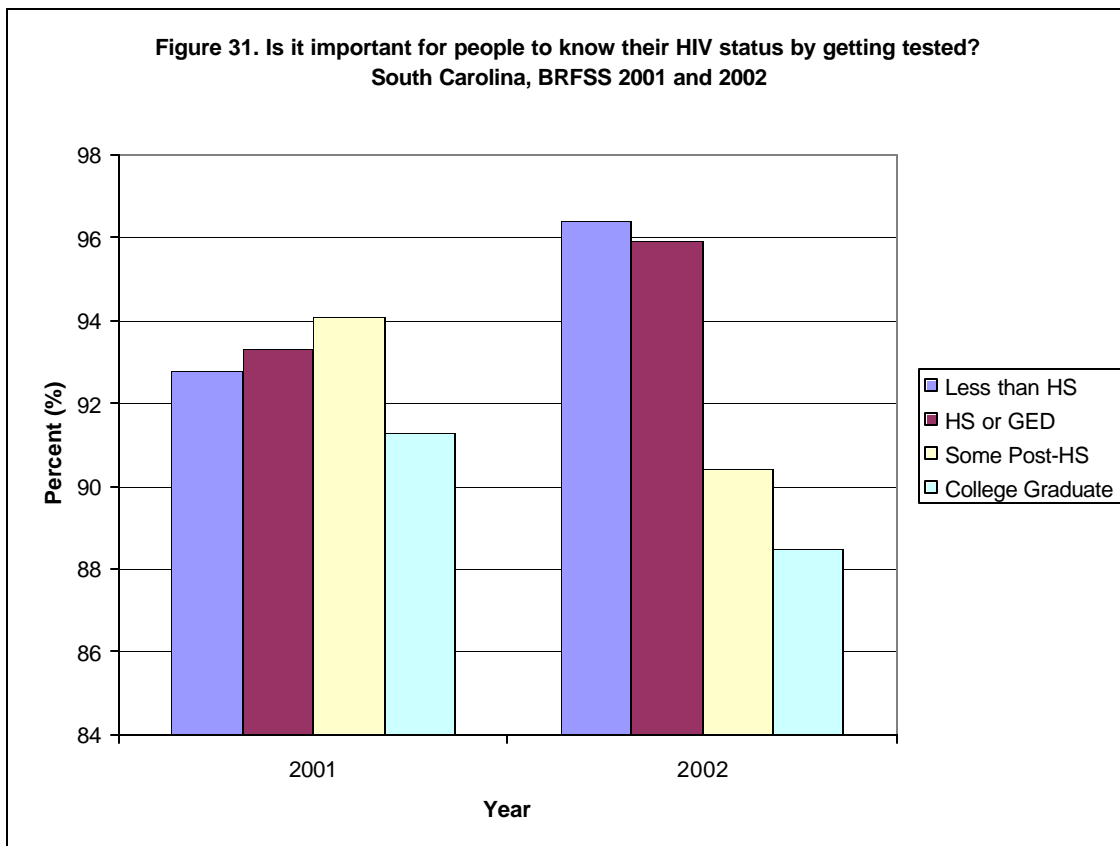


Table 17: Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.[Include saliva tests.]

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3324	1561	48	45.7-50.3	1763	52	49.7-54.3
GENDER							
Male	1330	590	45.9	42.3-49.5	740	54.1	50.5-57.7
Female	1994	971	50	47.1-52.9	1023	50	47.1-52.9
RACE							
White	2422	1055	44.2	41.6-46.8	1367	55.8	53.2-58.4
African American	788	443	57.7	52.6-62.6	345	42.3	37.4-47.4
Other Minorities	89	50	50.6	36.9-64.2	39	49.4	35.8-63.1
HISPANIC							
Yes	76	27	33	20.8-48.0	49	67	52.0-79.2
No	3223	1527	48.7	46.4-51.1	1696	51.3	48.9-53.6
AGE							
18-24	302	155	46.9	39.7-54.2	147	53.1	45.8-60.3
25-34	706	469	64.8	59.8-69.6	237	35.2	30.4-40.2
35-44	829	459	56.9	52.5-61.2	370	43.1	38.8-47.5
45-54	830	325	40.1	35.7-44.6	505	59.9	55.4-64.3
55-64	657	153	23.1	19.2-27.4	504	76.9	72.6-80.8
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	392	184	49.1	42.0-56.2	208	50.9	43.8-58.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1073	504	50.8	46.6-55.0	569	49.2	45.0-53.4
Some Post-H.S.	877	430	47.8	43.4-52.2	447	52.2	47.8-56.6
College Graduate	980	443	44.4	40.5-48.4	537	55.6	51.6-59.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	364	179	49.5	41.7-57.3	185	50.5	42.7-58.3
\$15,000- 24,999	572	308	56.1	50.3-61.8	264	43.9	38.2-49.7
\$25,000- 34,999	427	232	57.8	51.4-64.0	195	42.2	36.0-48.6
\$35,000- 49,999	615	279	46	40.4-51.6	336	54	48.4-59.6
\$50,000+	1051	449	42.7	38.9-46.5	602	57.3	53.5-61.1

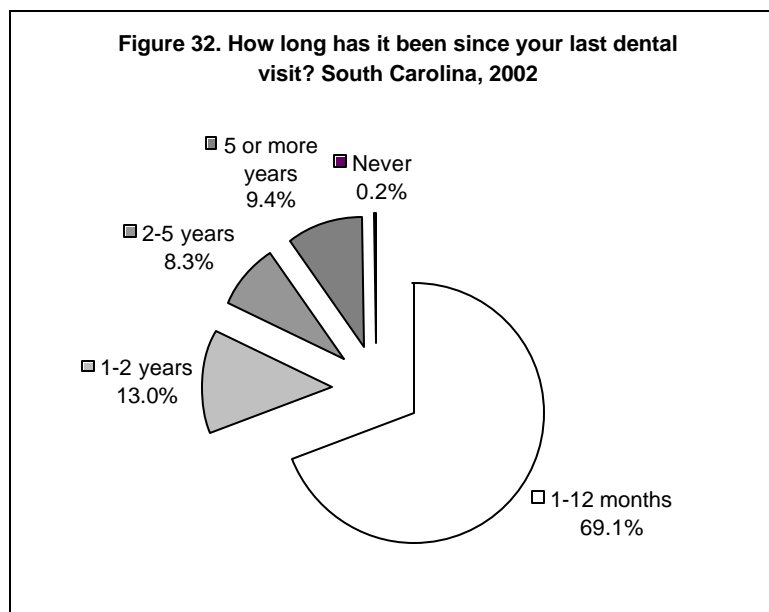
Table 18. In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3406	370	14	12.3-15.9	3036	86	84.1-87.7
GENDER							
Male	1358	101	10.7	8.3-13.7	1257	89.3	86.3-91.7
Female	2048	269	17.1	14.9-19.6	1779	82.9	80.4-85.1
RACE							
White	2503	182	9.2	7.7-11.0	2321	90.8	89.0-92.3
African American	790	166	25.4	20.9-30.4	624	74.6	69.6-79.1
Other	87	16	22.1	12.5-35.9	71	77.9	64.1-87.5
HISPANIC							
Yes	78	8	15.5	7.2-30.4	70	84.5	69.6-92.8
No	3302	358	13.9	12.2-15.8	2944	86.1	84.2-87.8
AGE							
18-24	299	115	41	33.9-48.4	184	59	51.6-66.1
25-34	708	123	15.7	12.7-19.2	585	84.3	80.8-87.3
35-44	847	78	9.7	7.3-13.0	769	90.3	87.0-92.7
45-54	856	41	5.1	3.3- 7.8	815	94.9	92.2-96.7
55-64	696	13	2.3	1.3- 4.3	683	97.7	95.7-98.7
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	396	59	17.6	12.7-24.0	337	82.4	76.0-87.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1101	143	16.3	13.2-20.0	958	83.7	80.0-86.8
Some Post-H.S.	898	102	14.5	11.5-18.2	796	85.5	81.8-88.5
College Graduate	1009	66	9.2	6.6-12.7	943	90.8	87.3-93.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	372	66	21.1	15.4-28.2	306	78.9	71.8-84.6
\$15,000- 24,999	583	100	20.5	16.1-25.8	483	79.5	74.2-83.9
\$25,000- 34,999	434	66	18.1	13.6-23.7	368	81.9	76.3-86.4
\$35,000- 49,999	624	59	13.8	9.5-19.6	565	86.2	80.4-90.5
\$50,000+	1080	40	5.4	3.7- 7.8	1040	94.6	92.2-96.3

Oral Health

Dental visits: (How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason)

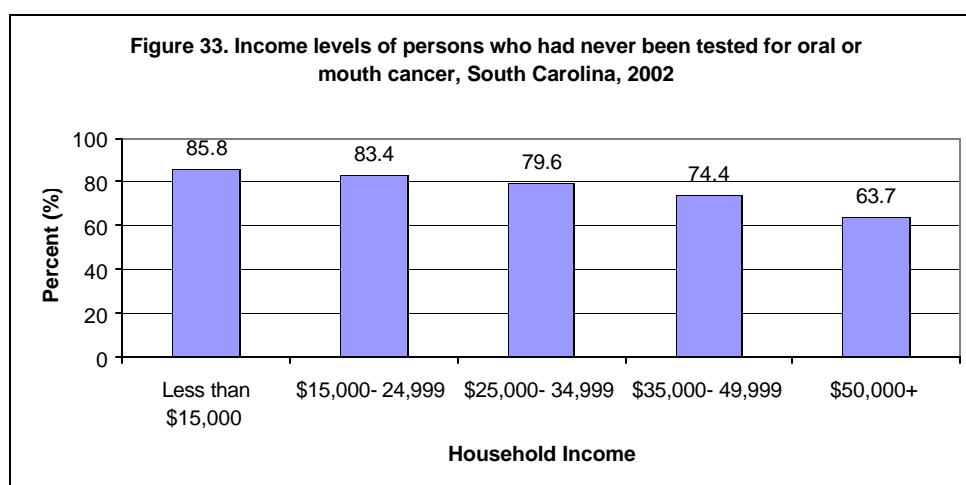
- Of the 4,469 respondents, 69.1% reported that they had at least one dental visit in the last 12 months; 13.0% reported having visited a dentist or a dental clinic between one to two years ago; and 17.9 % reported having visited a dentist more than 2 years ago or having never visited the dentist;



- No difference was found between genders and among various age groups;
- There was no significant difference between races in 2002 unlike the previous year when Whites went to the dentists more often than African Americans.
- People who had had a dental visit in the past 12 months were better educated and had higher household incomes. Among persons with “less than high school” education, 45.7% had visited a dentist compared to 81.4% of “College graduates”. 54.0% of persons from households with “less than \$15,000 ” income had visited a dentist compared to 83.5% of those respondents with “\$50,000+” household incomes.

Have you ever had a test for oral or month cancer in which the doctor or dentist pulls on your tongue, sometimes with gauze wrapped around it, and feels under the tongue and inside the checks?

- Among 4,002 respondents, 75.3% reported that they had never had a test for oral or mouth cancer; 2.2% were not sure.
- No difference was found between genders and age groups for all categories of responses;
- African Americans were more likely (82.8%) not to have been tested for oral or mouth cancer than whites (72.6%).



- People who had had a test for oral or mouth cancer were better educated and had higher household incomes. Of those respondents with “less than high school” education, 90.2% had never tested for oral or mouth cancer compared to 63.2% of the “College graduates”. 85.8% of respondents from households with “less than \$15,000 ” income had never been tested for oral or mouth cancer compared to 63.7% of those with “\$50,000+” household incomes.

Heart Attack and Stroke

Table 19. Knowledge about symptoms for heart attack (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a heart attack? For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure)

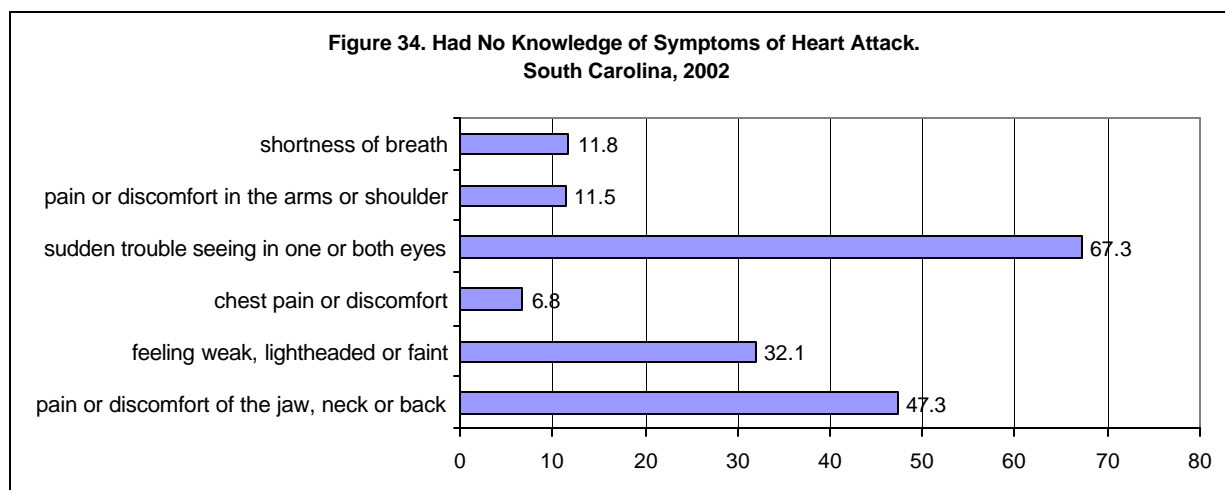
Symptoms	Answer**		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back	52.7 (50.7-54.7)	20.9 (19.3-22.7)	26.4 (24.6-28.3)
Feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint	67.9 (65.9-69.8)	15.4 (13.9-17.1)	16.7 (15.2-18.2)
Chest pain or discomfort	93.2 (92.0-94.3)	3.1 (2.4-4.0)	3.7 (2.9-4.6)
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes*	34.7 (32.8-36.7)	32.6 (30.7-34.6)	32.6 (30.8-34.6)
Pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder	88.5 (87.0-89.9)	5.1 (4.3-6.1)	6.4 (5.3-7.7)
Shortness of breath	88.2 (86.7-89.5)	5.7 (4.7-6.8)	6.1 (5.1-7.3)

*This is not a symptom of a heart attack.

** Parentheses are 95% Confidence Intervals

American Heart Association, heart attack warning signs are:

- Chest discomfort. Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back. It can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain.
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body. Symptoms can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach.
- Shortness of breath. This feeling often comes along with chest discomfort. But it can occur before the chest discomfort.
- Other signs: These may include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness



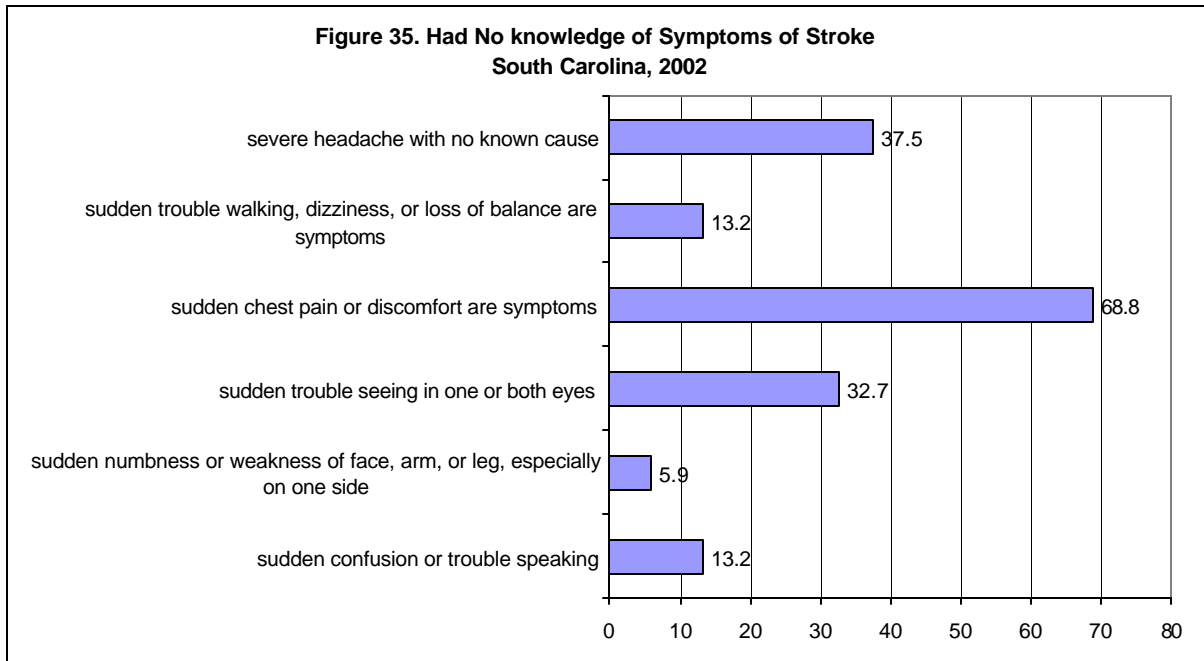
- About one out of every three people and 47.3% of people in South Carolina in 2002 respectively, did not know that “feeling weak, lightheaded or faint” and “pain or discomfort of the jaw, neck or back” are symptomatic of heart attacks. 67.3% did not know that “sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes” is NOT symptomatic of heart attacks.

Table 20. Knowledge about symptoms for stroke: (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a stroke. For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure)

Symptoms	Answer**		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Sudden confusion or trouble speaking	86.9 (85.3-88.4)	3.0 (2.2-3.9)	10.2 (8.9-11.6)
Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side	94.1 (93.0-95.1)	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	4.5 (3.6-5.5)
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes	67.3 (65.3-69.2)	6.8 (5.8-7.9)	25.9 (24.1-27.8)
Sudden chest pain or discomfort*	37.2 (35.2-39.2)	31.2 (29.4-33.1)	31.6 (29.7-33.5)
Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance	86.8 (85.2-88.2)	3.7 (2.9-4.7)	9.5 (8.4-10.9)
Severe headache with no known cause	62.5 (60.4-64.5)	10.2 (9.0-11.6)	27.3 (25.5-29.3)

*This is not a symptom of a stroke.

** Parentheses are 95% Confidence Intervals



- About one out of every three persons interviewed in 2002 did not know or was not sure that “severe headache with no known cause” or “sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes” is symptomatic of a stroke. 68.8% did not know that “sudden chest pain or discomfort” is NOT symptomatic of stroke.

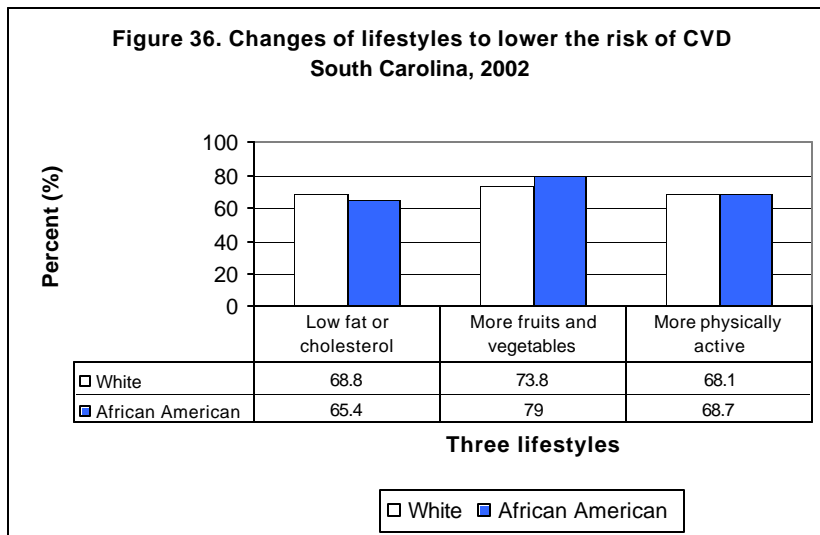
The American Stroke Association says these are the warning signs of stroke:

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- Sudden, severe headache with no known cause

Cardiovascular Disease

Low fat and low cholesterol diet: (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you: eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

- Of the 4,050 respondents for this question, 67.4% said they ate fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods to lower risk of cardiovascular disease; there was no significant difference between females and males;
- There was no difference in reported percentages between Whites and African Americans;
- Younger people aged 18-24 had a significantly lower rate of eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods compared to persons aged 45 and above;
- Higher education was very strongly associated with eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods though this disparity was significantly true for college graduates (79.7%) compared to all other educational groups. This pattern was not found with increasing household incomes.



Professional advise on eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to ...eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

- Only 22.3% of respondents had reported receiving any professional advice on eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods.
- No difference was found between females and males, or between whites and blacks.
- More people aged 45 - 64 had been advised to do so;

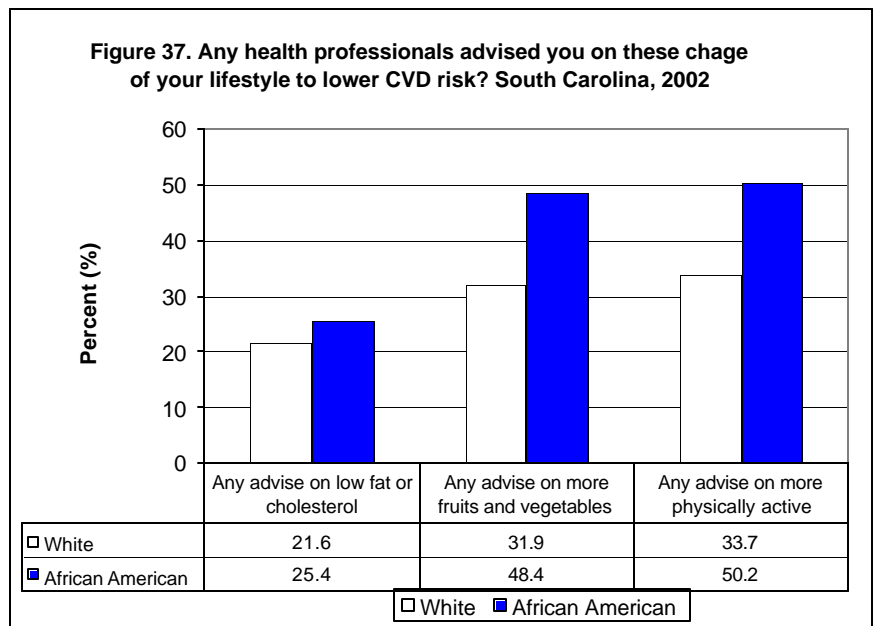
- There were no differences found by education level.

Eating more fruits and vegetables (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you.... eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 75.2% of all the respondents said they were eating more fruits and vegetables to lower CVD risk; significantly more females (79.5%) than males (70.2%) reported they were. The percentage of females showed a significant decrease from the levels of 2001 (84.3%). Also, a marginally higher percentage of African Americans (79.0%) than Whites (73.8%) reported eating more fruits and vegetables for cardiovascular health;
- As age increased from “18-24” to “65+”, this percentage rose from 70.5% to 80.0%.

Professional advise on eating more fruits and vegetables (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 36.1% of respondents said they had received such advice;
- No difference was found between males and females;
- 48.4% of African Americans reported being told this advice compared to 31.9% of Whites;
- People of lower educational levels were more likely to hear this advice than those with higher educations (46.1% of those with “less than H.S” compared with 32.0% for “Some Post-High School” and 31.9% for “College Graduates”).



- People from low-income households were more likely to receive this advice than people from higher income households. (43.7% for “Less than \$15,000” compared with 29.5% for “\$50,000+”).

Physical Activities (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....more physically active)

- Of the 4,099 respondents for this question, 68.4% said “yes”;
- No difference was found between males and females.
- There were no differences by race, household income levels, educational levels or by age;

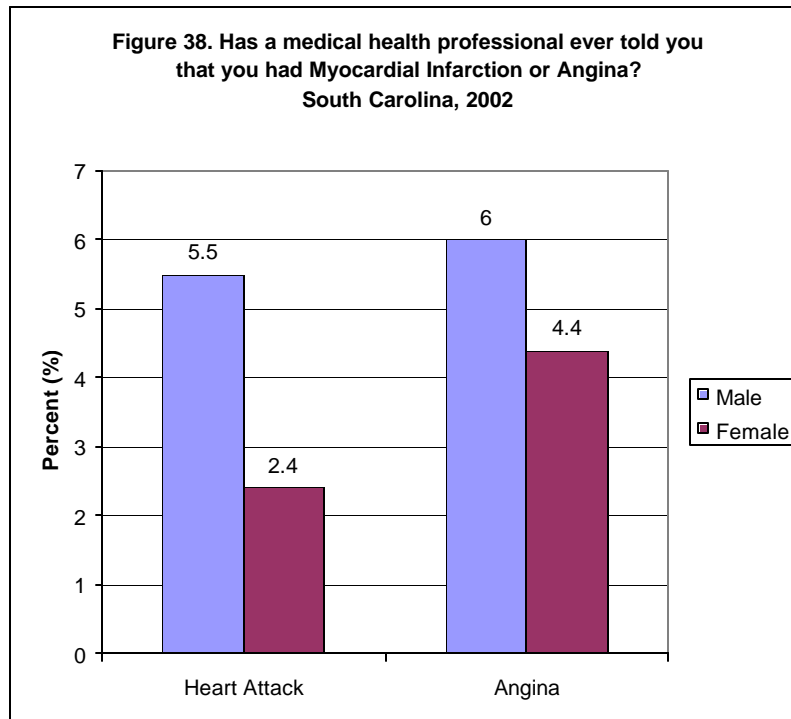
Professional advises on physical activities: (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...be more physically active?)

- In total, 37.8% respondents reported that they had received such advice from health professionals;
- Percentages were not significantly different between the subgroups by gender, education and household incomes.
- African Americans were more likely to have been advised to increase physical activity for cardiovascular health than Whites (50.2% versus 33.7 %);
- The “45-54 ” age group had the highest percentage (45.9%) of those so advised compared to 26.6% for the “18-24” age groups and 45.8% for the “65+” age group. Persons aged 18-44 years were generally found to be less likely to be advised on physical activities as those aged 45+.

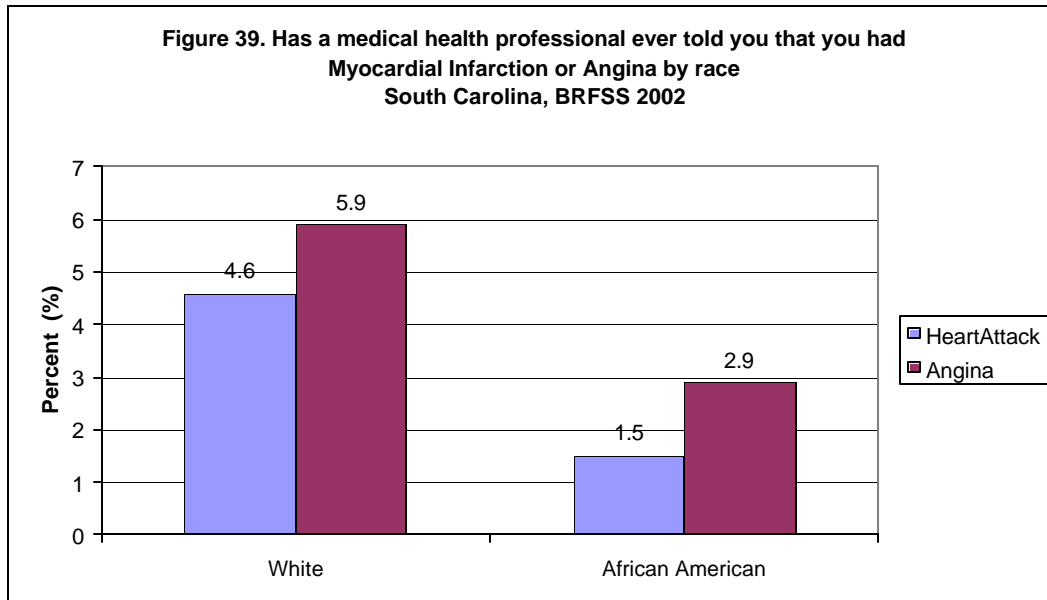
Heart attack and Angina: (Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? 1. A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction 2. Angina or coronary heart disease)

- 3.9 % of the respondents said they had been diagnosed with a heart attack, and 5.1% reported that they had diagnosed Angina or coronary heart disease;
- There was no statistical difference between males and females for angina but a significantly higher rate of diagnoses for myocardial infarctions was reported for males (5.5%) than for females (2.4%);

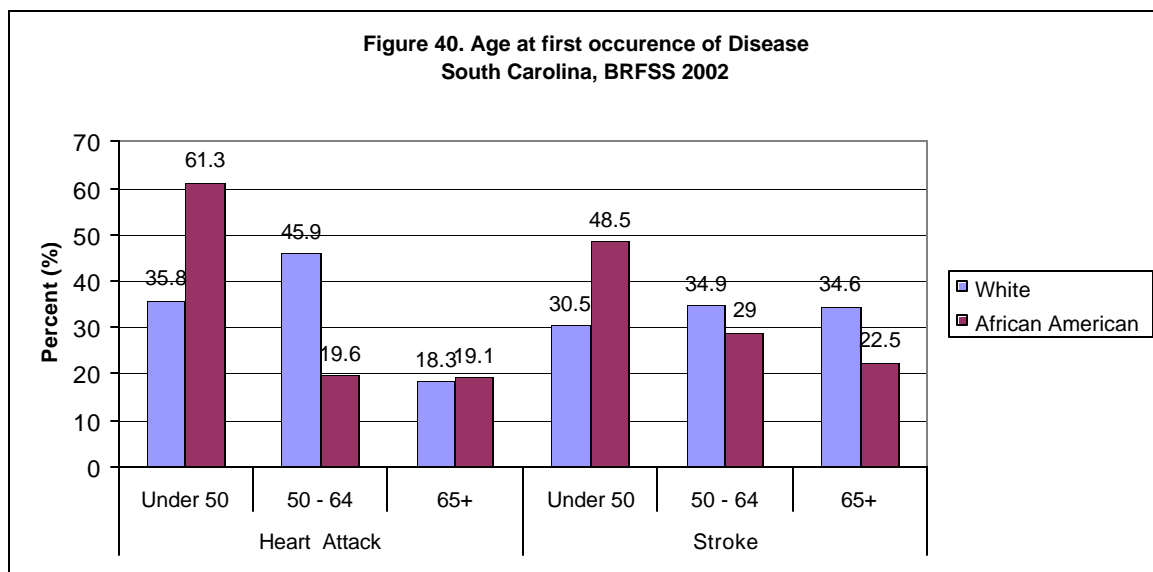
- There was a marginally significant difference between Whites (5.9%) and African Americans (2.9%) for the prevalence of Angina. However, a significantly higher percentage of myocardial infarctions diagnoses was reported for Whites (4.6%) than for African Americans (1.5%).



- The risk of myocardial infarctions increased with age (negligible for the 18-24 year group to 12.0% for the 65+ year group) and decreased with higher education and income levels. This same pattern was found for Angina.



At what age did you have your first heart attack or stroke?⁵



- It was found that for both diseases the occurrence of the disease was earlier for African Americans than for Whites.

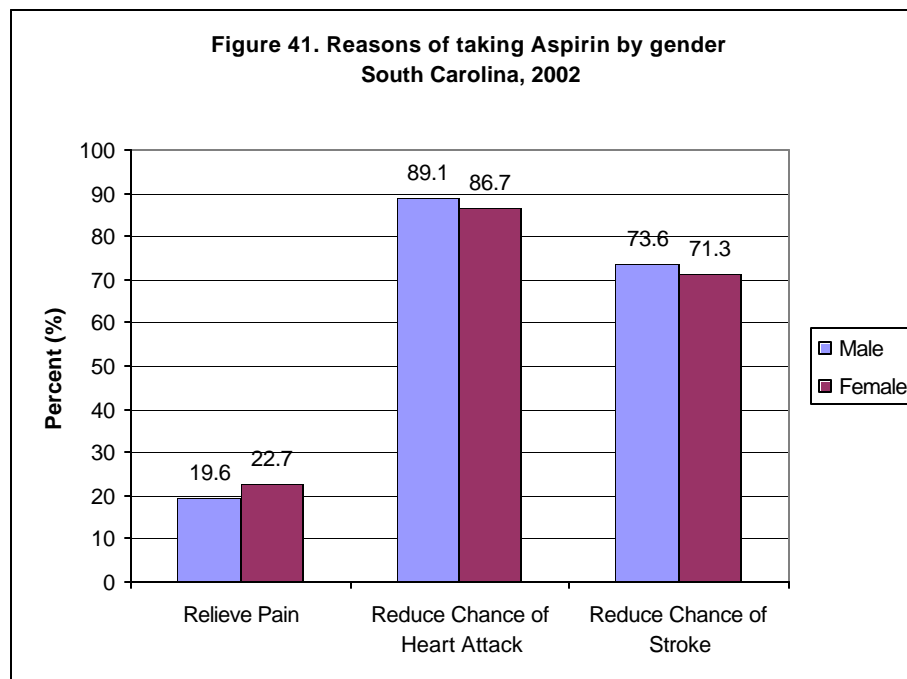
⁵ This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had a heart attack.

Aspirin: (Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?)

- 33.3% of the respondents said they were on aspirin;
- More males (38.6%) were on the aspirin regimen than females (28.8%) and Whites were marginally more likely to be taking aspirin than African Americans.
- As age increased from “35-44” to “65+”, the percentage of aspirin usage rose from 15.9% to 52.0%;
- No significant differences were found for the daily aspirin intake regimen for the various educational and household income groupings.

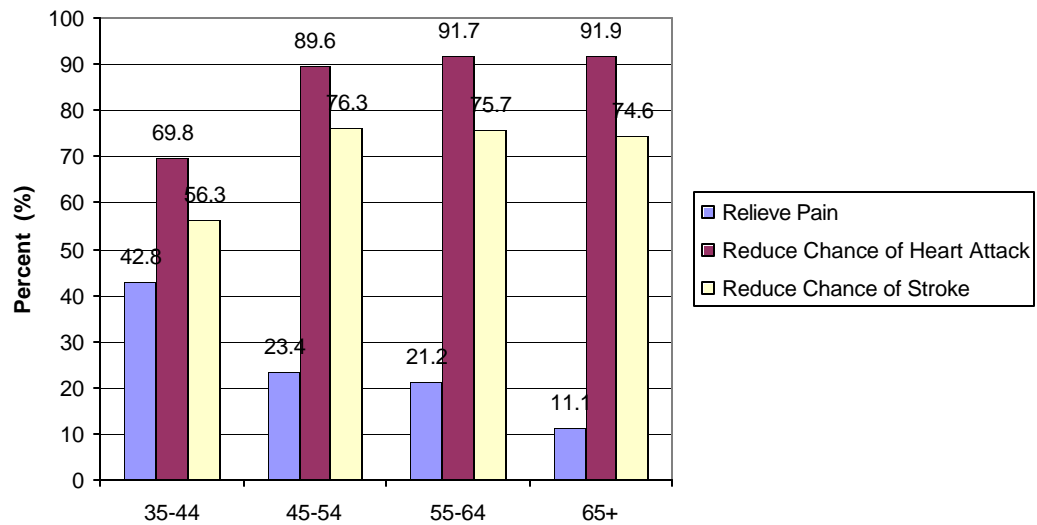
Why do you take aspirin...

- There was no significant difference between genders for the reasons why people took aspirin and overall it was found that more people took aspirin to reduce their chances of having heart attacks.

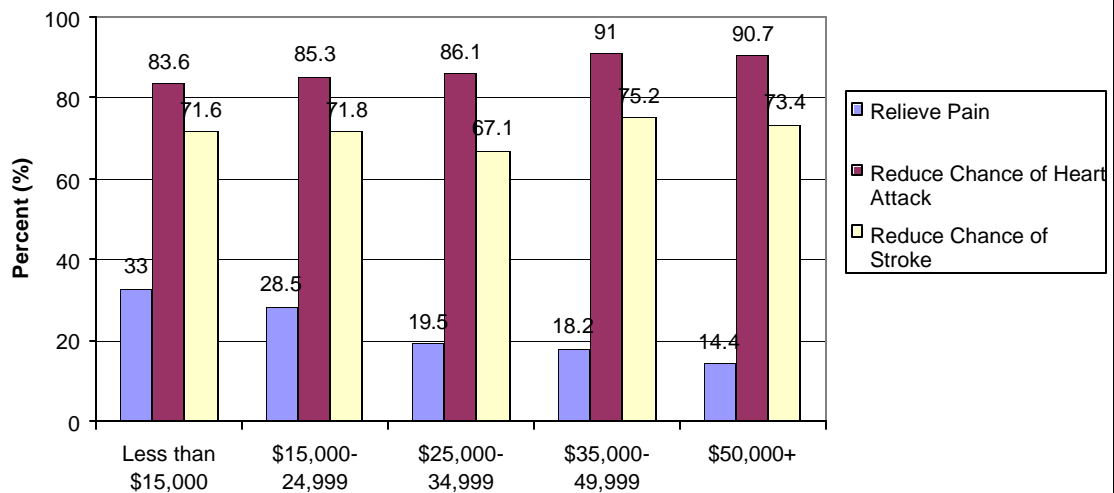


- As the age of the respondents increased, the percentage of persons who took aspirin to relieve pain decreased. This pattern was repeated for increases in household income levels.

**Figure 42. Reasons of taking Aspirin by agegroup
South Carolina, 2002**



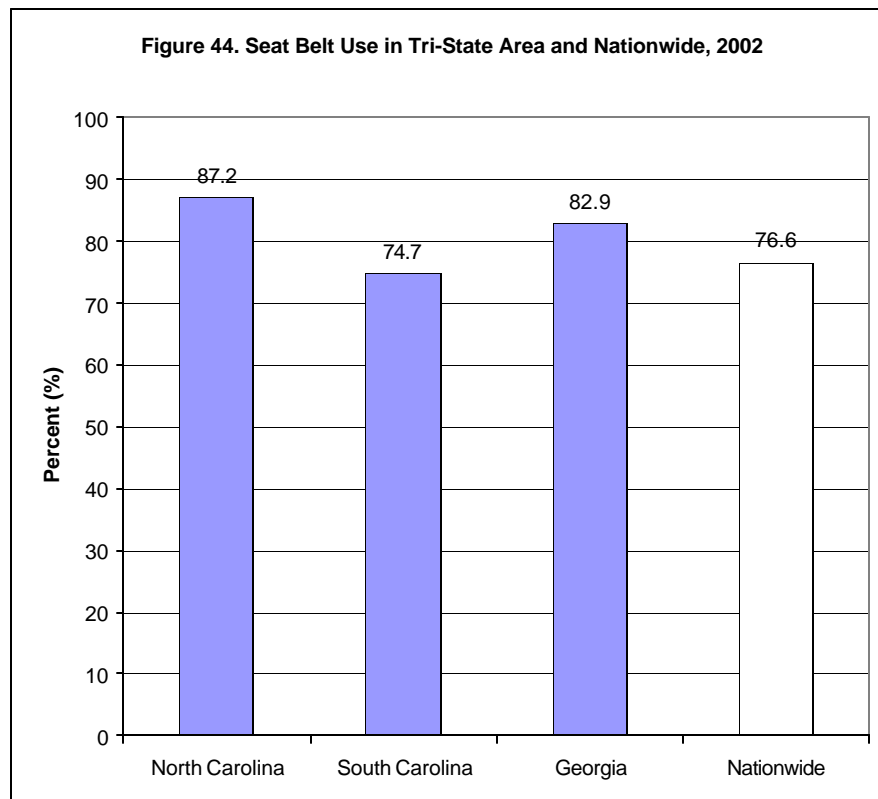
**Figure 43. Reasons of taking Aspirin by household income
South Carolina, 2002**



Use of Seatbelts

Risk factor for always seatbelt use: ⁶

- In 2002, about 25.2% of all respondents reported that they were nearly always, sometimes, seldom or never using seatbelts.
- Females were more likely (81.3%) to be using seatbelts than males (67.7%).
- Whites were also found to be more likely (76.9%) using seatbelts than African Americans (68.8%).
- Seatbelt use increased with age, education level and household income level.
- In the tri-state area, South Carolina was found, as lagging behind in the use of seatbelts though was not significantly different from the percentage of reported use nationwide.



⁶ **Not at risk** corresponds to response of “Always”;

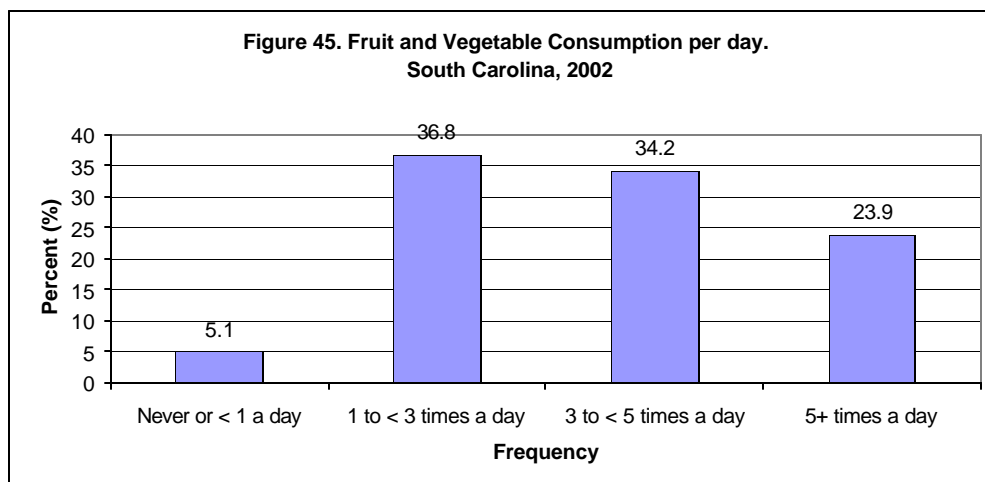
At risk corresponds to responses such as “Nearly Always”, “Sometimes”, “Seldom” and “Never”.

Table 21: Risk factor for always seatbelt use

	Total		Not At Risk		At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4496	3432	74.8	73.0-76.6	1064	25.2	23.4-27.0
GENDER							
Male	1744	1185	67.7	64.6-70.6	559	32.3	29.4-35.4
Female	2752	2247	81.3	79.3-83.2	505	18.7	16.8-20.7
RACE							
White	3352	2585	76.9	74.9-78.7	767	23.1	21.3-25.1
African American	999	727	68.8	64.4-72.9	272	31.2	27.1-35.6
Other	101	85	76	60.5-86.7	16	24	13.3-39.5
AGE							
18-24	313	187	60.2	53.1-67.0	126	39.8	33.0-46.9
25-34	745	522	69.6	64.9-73.9	223	30.4	26.1-35.1
35-44	897	686	77.2	73.5-80.6	211	22.8	19.4-26.5
45-54	888	678	74.9	70.7-78.6	210	25.1	21.4-29.3
55-64	718	579	81.6	77.6-85.1	139	18.4	14.9-22.4
65+	899	750	84.2	81.1-87.0	149	15.8	13.0-18.9
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	687	502	66.2	60.5-71.5	185	33.8	28.5-39.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1430	1027	69.7	66.2-73.0	403	30.3	27.0-33.8
Some Post-H.S.	1119	864	77.8	74.5-80.8	255	22.2	19.2-25.5
College Graduate	1256	1035	82.4	79.5-85.0	221	17.6	15.0-20.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	604	445	69.4	63.3-74.9	159	30.6	25.1-36.7
\$15,000- 24,999	793	577	69.9	65.0-74.4	216	30.1	25.6-35.0
\$25,000- 34,999	580	433	72.4	67.1-77.2	147	27.6	22.8-32.9
\$35,000- 49,999	730	550	72.7	67.8-77.1	180	27.3	22.9-32.2
\$50,000+	1232	990	81.5	78.7-84.1	242	18.5	15.9-21.3

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

- In 2002, 23.9% of respondents reported consuming fruit and vegetables five or more times a day.



- Females were more likely (28.9%) to consume fruits and vegetables five or more times a day than males (18.5%).
- More college graduates (30.7%) consumed five or more servings of fruits or vegetables a day than those respondents with less than high school education.

Table 22: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption per day*

	Total Respondents	Less than once or never			1 to less than 3 times			3 to less than 5 times			5 or more times		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4501	229	5.1	4.2- 6.2	1623	36.8	34.9-38.7	1568	34.2	32.3-36.1	1081	23.9	22.3-25.7
GENDER													
Male	1747	106	6.1	4.6- 8.0	734	41.4	38.3-44.5	595	34	31.1-37.0	312	18.5	16.1-21.1
Female	2754	123	4.3	3.3- 5.5	889	32.5	30.3-34.9	973	34.3	32.0-36.7	769	28.9	26.6-31.2
RACE													
White	3354	132	3.4	2.7- 4.3	1204	36.7	34.6-38.9	1223	36	33.9-38.1	795	23.9	22.0-25.8
African American	1001	88	9.4	7.2-12.2	367	37.6	33.4-42.0	304	30.4	26.5-34.7	242	22.6	19.1-26.5
Other	101	4	8.8	2.2-29.5	35	30.6	20.8-42.6	29	28.3	18.4-40.8	33	32.3	21.8-45.1
HISPANIC													
Yes	99	7	9.1	2.3-29.8	31	34	22.4-47.8	39	30.5	19.6-44.1	22	26.4	15.8-40.7
No	4329	214	5	4.2- 6.0	1560	36.7	34.8-38.7	1505	34.3	32.5-36.3	1050	24	22.3-25.7
AGE													
18-24	313	21	7.6	4.8-11.9	135	42.5	35.6-49.7	101	29.4	23.3-36.3	56	20.4	14.9-27.3
25-34	745	44	7	4.3-11.0	304	38	33.6-42.6	227	29.8	25.7-34.3	170	25.3	21.2-29.8
35-44	897	55	6.2	4.3- 8.7	368	39.9	35.9-44.1	293	32.4	28.5-36.5	181	21.5	18.3-25.2
45-54	888	42	3.5	2.2- 5.5	319	38.4	34.2-42.9	322	37.2	33.1-41.5	205	20.9	17.7-24.5
55-64	721	27	2.5	1.5- 4.3	255	35.3	30.9-40.0	263	36.9	32.4-41.5	176	25.3	21.5-29.6
65+	901	39	3.7	2.4- 5.7	230	25.6	22.2-29.4	351	40.2	36.2-44.3	281	30.5	27.0-34.4
EDUCATION													
Less Than H.S.	689	74	12.1	8.4-17.1	264	36.5	31.6-41.7	218	31.2	26.4-36.4	133	20.3	15.9-25.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1432	88	6.1	4.5- 8.1	574	42.3	38.7-46.0	489	33.4	30.1-36.8	281	18.3	15.7-21.3
Some Post-H.S.	1120	44	3.9	2.7- 5.6	423	36.9	33.3-40.7	377	33.4	29.8-37.3	276	25.7	22.5-29.3
College Graduate	1256	23	1.6	1.0- 2.6	360	30.3	27.1-33.6	483	37.5	34.1-40.9	390	30.7	27.6-34.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than \$15,000	604	60	10.6	7.4-15.0	234	39.2	33.5-45.3	171	26.8	22.1-32.2	139	23.4	18.7-28.9
\$15,000- 24,999	793	51	7.5	4.8-11.7	295	38.6	33.9-43.4	275	31.8	27.5-36.4	172	22.1	18.3-26.6
\$25,000- 34,999	581	32	5.3	3.4- 8.3	218	37.6	32.5-43.0	214	37	31.8-42.6	117	20.1	15.8-25.2
\$35,000- 49,999	731	25	3.8	2.3- 6.4	302	41.6	36.7-46.7	251	34.4	29.9-39.3	153	20.1	16.3-24.6
\$50,000+	1232	32	2.6	1.6- 4.2	384	31.4	28.3-34.8	470	37	33.7-40.4	346	28.9	25.9-32.1

Women's Health

Female respondents aged 40 and older that have not had a mammogram within the past two years

- 24.4% of female respondents aged 40 and older had not had a mammogram within the past two years.
- There was no significant difference between Whites and African Americans with respect to not having a mammogram in the past two years.
- College graduates were less likely (15.2%) than persons of other educational levels not to have had a mammogram.

Female respondents aged 18 and older, with intact cervixes that have not had a pap smear within the past three years.

- 11.7% of females aged 18 years and above with their cervixes intact had not had a pap smear in the past three years.
- There were no significant differences reported among respondents for Pap smear tests based on age, education, household income levels and race.

Table 23: Female respondents aged 40 and older that have not had a mammogram within the past two years.

	Total		Not At Risk		At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1803	1373	75.6	72.9-78.1	430	24.4	21.9-27.1
GENDER							
Female	1803	1373	75.6	72.9-78.1	430	24.4	21.9-27.1
RACE							
White	1358	1037	75.2	72.2-77.9	321	24.8	22.1-27.8
African American	397	307	78	71.4-83.4	90	22	16.6-28.6
Other	34	18	62.3	42.1-79.0	16	37.7	21.0-57.9
HISPANIC							
Yes	35	31	89.9	70.7-97.1	4	10.1	2.9-29.3
No	1736	1317	75.2	72.5-77.8	419	24.8	22.2-27.5
AGE							
35-44	265	164	63.7	56.1-70.6	101	36.3	29.4-43.9
45-54	556	425	74	68.7-78.6	131	26	21.4-31.3
55-64	412	328	80.4	75.2-84.7	84	19.6	15.3-24.8
65+	570	456	80.5	75.9-84.4	114	19.5	15.6-24.1
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	338	222	64.3	56.9-71.1	116	35.7	28.9-43.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	589	447	75.2	70.3-79.5	142	24.8	20.5-29.7
Some Post-H.S.	426	323	74.2	68.5-79.3	103	25.8	20.7-31.5
College Graduate	449	380	84.8	80.4-88.4	69	15.2	11.6-19.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	326	228	68.1	60.9-74.5	98	31.9	25.5-39.1
\$15,000- 24,999	316	223	69.1	61.6-75.8	93	30.9	24.2-38.4
\$25,000- 34,999	198	154	75.5	66.9-82.5	44	24.5	17.5-33.1
\$35,000- 49,999	237	184	76.8	69.5-82.8	53	23.2	17.2-30.5
\$50,000+	430	362	83.4	78.6-87.4	68	16.6	12.6-21.4

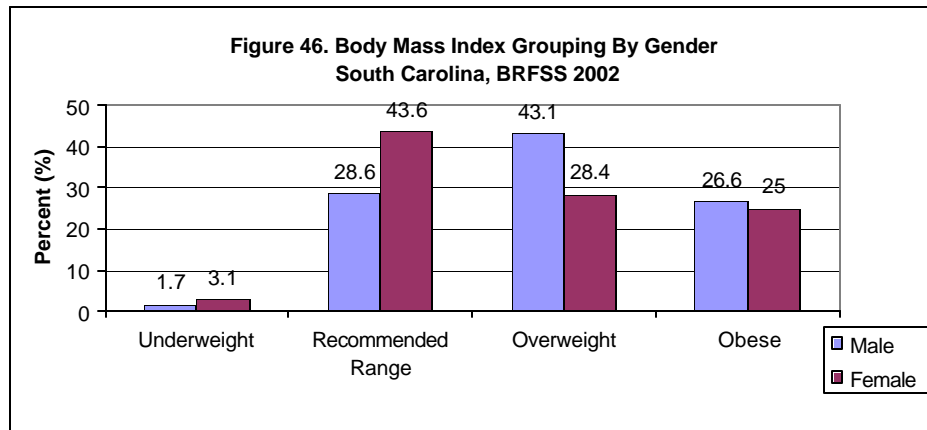
Table 24: Female respondents aged 18 and older, with intact cervix that has not had a pap smear within the past three years.

	Total		Not At Risk		At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1792	1595	88.3	86.0-90.2	197	11.7	9.8-14.0
GENDER							
Female	1792	1595	88.3	86.0-90.2	197	11.7	9.8-14.0
RACE							
White	1264	1124	88.5	86.0-90.6	140	11.5	9.4-14.0
African American	472	424	89.2	83.9-92.9	48	10.8	7.1-16.1
Other	40	31	74.3	52.0-88.5	9	25.7	11.5-48.0
HISPANIC							
Yes	43	39	93.9	83.2-97.9	4	6.1	2.1-16.8
No	1724	1534	88	85.7-90.1	190	12	9.9-14.3
AGE							
18-24	179	157	83.1	74.1-89.4	22	16.9	10.6-25.9
25-34	426	402	93.7	89.9-96.1	24	6.3	3.9-10.1
35-44	423	382	90.8	86.8-93.6	41	9.2	6.4-13.2
45-54	321	282	84	77.0-89.2	39	16	10.8-23.0
55-64	189	159	87.1	81.1-91.4	30	12.9	8.6-18.9
65+	254	213	87.5	82.4-91.3	41	12.5	8.7-17.6
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	202	160	79.1	69.4-86.3	42	20.9	13.7-30.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	564	491	87.8	83.6-91.1	73	12.2	8.9-16.4
Some Post-H.S.	495	453	90.3	85.9-93.4	42	9.7	6.6-14.1
College Graduate	530	490	90.3	86.2-93.2	40	9.7	6.8-13.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	250	201	78	69.0-85.0	49	22	15.0-31.0
\$15,000- 24,999	325	281	87.4	81.4-91.6	44	12.6	8.4-18.6
\$25,000- 34,999	223	199	86.5	78.5-91.9	24	13.5	8.1-21.5
\$35,000- 49,999	289	262	89.8	84.2-93.6	27	10.2	6.4-15.8
\$50,000+	473	450	93.7	89.8-96.2	23	6.3	3.8-10.2

Weight Control

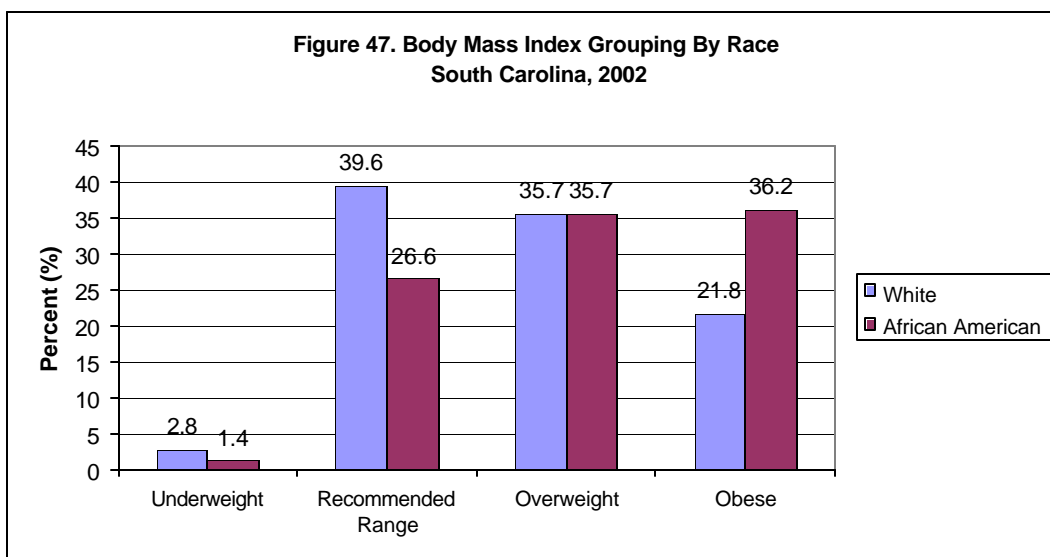
Body Mass Index Grouping-Underweight, Recommended Range, Overweight and Obese⁷

- 61.4% of respondents were found to be overweight or obese. Among them, 25.8% of respondents reported being obese while 35.6% reported being overweight.
- A predominant proportion (73.8%) of respondents had a weight problem. (Classified as overweight, obese or underweight.)
- Males were more likely (69.7%) than females (53.4%) to be overweight or obese. There was no significant difference in the percentage of obese people between males and females, however, a significantly higher percentage of males were observed for overweight (43.1%) than females (28.4%).
- Females were more likely (43.6%) to be in the recommended BMI range than males (28.6%).

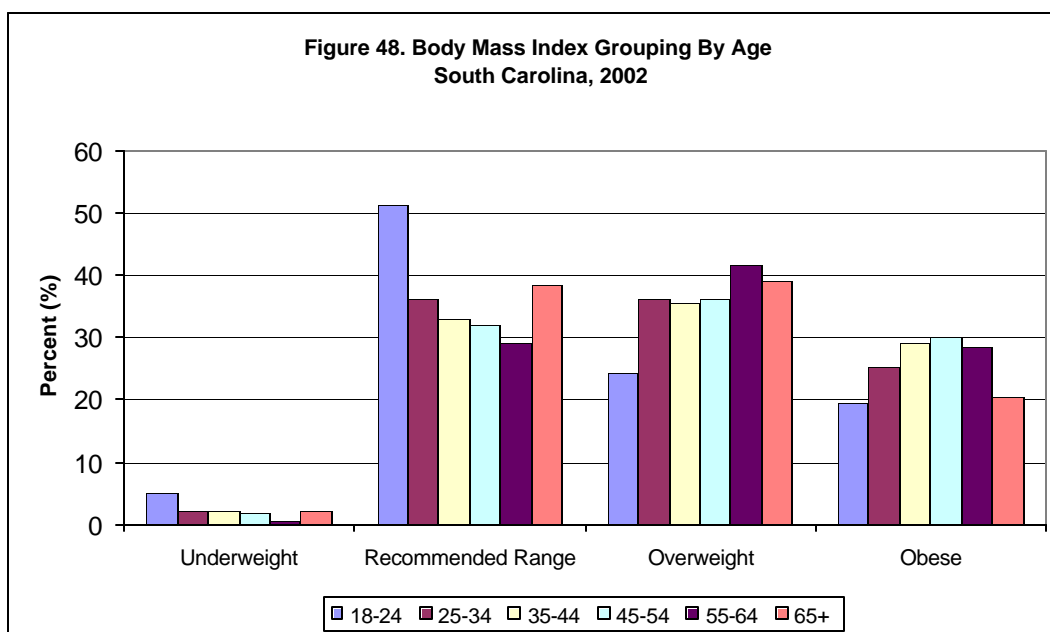


- African Americans were more likely (72.0%) than Whites (57.5%) to be overweight or obese. Whites were more likely (39.6%) to be in the recommended BMI range than African Americans (26.6%), while African Americans (21.8%) were more likely to be obese than Whites (36.2%). Whites and African Americans were both equally likely to be overweight.

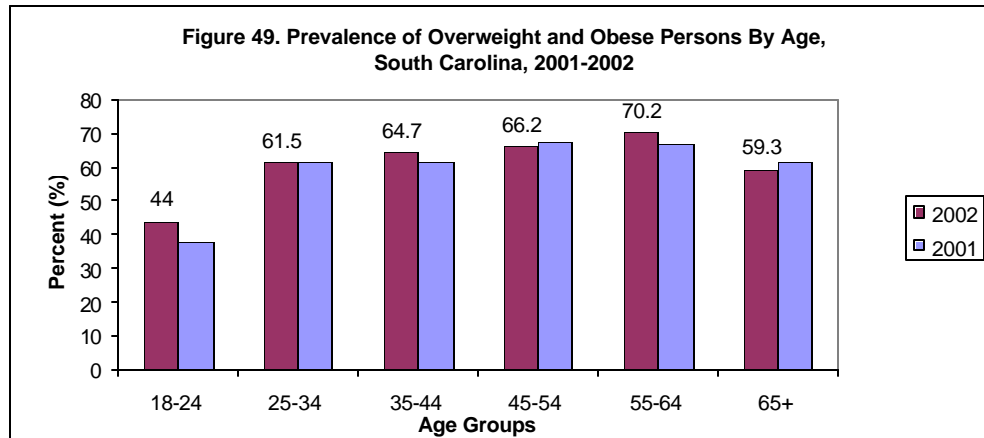
⁷ Body mass index is computed as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared:(kg/ m²). BMI is an intermediate variable used in calculating these measures. Underweight=BMI less than 18.5, Recommended Range=BMI 18.5 to 24.9, Overweight=BMI 25.0 to 29.9 and Obese= BMI greater than 29.9.



- Respondents aged 18-24 years were more likely (51.1%) to be in the recommended range of body mass index than all other age groups.



- The prevalence of obesity decreased with advances in education (from 28.5% for persons with less than high school education to 18.2% for college graduates) and in household incomes (from 32.3% for households with less than \$15,000 to 20.1% for households with more than or equal to \$50,000).



- The least likely (44.0%) age group to be overweight or obese is the 18-24 years age group. This pattern was consistent with the results of 2001.

Table 25: Body Mass Index Grouping

	Total	Underweight			Recommended Range			Overweight			Obese		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4,319	96	2.4	1.8- 3.2	1,608	36.3	34.4-38.2	1,541	35.6	33.7-37.5	1,074	25.8	24.0-27.6
GENDER													
Male	1,737	19	1.7	1.0- 2.9	495	28.6	25.9-31.6	780	43.1	40.0-46.3	443	26.6	23.8-29.6
Female	2,582	77	3.1	2.2- 4.3	1,113	43.6	41.1-46.1	761	28.4	26.2-30.7	631	25	22.8-27.4
RACE													
White	3,227	77	2.8	2.0- 3.9	1,310	39.6	37.5-41.8	1,163	35.7	33.6-37.9	677	21.8	20.0-23.8
African American	953	16	1.4	0.6- 3.0	245	26.6	22.9-30.8	330	35.7	31.4-40.3	362	36.2	32.0-40.7
Other	95	2	1.1	0.3- 4.2	40	40.2	28.3-53.4	31	31.6	20.9-44.7	22	27.1	15.9-42.3
AGE													
18-24	309	15	5	2.6- 9.1	162	51.1	43.8-58.3	76	24.3	18.5-31.3	56	19.6	14.0-26.8
25-34	712	16	2.3	1.3- 4.2	278	36.2	31.8-40.8	244	36.2	31.6-41.1	174	25.3	21.0-30.0
35-44	864	22	2.3	1.0- 5.2	312	32.9	29.1-37.0	294	35.6	31.5-39.9	236	29.1	25.3-33.2
45-54	837	12	1.9	0.8- 4.3	275	31.9	27.9-36.2	302	36	31.8-40.5	248	30.1	26.1-34.5
55-64	697	9	0.6	0.2- 1.5	213	29.2	25.0-33.7	281	41.7	37.1-46.6	194	28.5	24.3-33.0
65+	871	21	2.2	1.3- 3.7	354	38.5	34.5-42.6	334	38.9	35.0-43.0	162	20.4	17.1-24.1
EDUCATION													
Less Than H.S.	658	23	4.2	2.4- 7.0	210	35.5	30.2-41.2	227	31.8	26.9-37.0	198	28.5	23.6-34.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,368	41	2.9	1.8- 4.6	454	30.7	27.5-34.0	483	35.4	31.9-39.0	390	31.1	27.6-34.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,076	13	1.8	0.8- 4.2	413	37.5	33.8-41.4	374	35	31.3-38.9	276	25.7	22.5-29.2
College Graduate	1,215	19	1.4	0.7- 2.7	530	42	38.5-45.5	456	38.4	34.9-41.9	210	18.2	15.6-21.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than \$15,000	579	19	3.2	1.7- 6.1	184	32.9	27.4-38.8	184	31.5	26.3-37.3	192	32.3	26.7-38.6
\$15,000- 24,999	769	23	2.8	1.5- 5.1	270	33	28.7-37.7	247	32.1	27.6-36.9	229	32.1	27.4-37.1
\$25,000- 34,999	563	8	1.3	0.5- 3.3	195	35.7	30.5-41.2	214	35.9	30.6-41.5	146	27.1	22.4-32.5
\$35,000- 49,999	705	7	0.6	0.2- 1.4	249	33.7	29.1-38.7	278	39.3	34.3-44.5	171	26.4	22.0-31.3
\$50,000+	1,196	17	2.3	1.1- 4.6	485	37.5	34.2-40.9	458	40.1	36.7-43.6	236	20.1	17.5-23.1

Seniors

(Questions only asked of senior respondents aged 60 and older)

Are you aware of a senior center in your community?

- Of the 1,109 adult respondents eligible to reply to this question, 70.7% were aware of a senior center in their communities.
- Seniors who were college graduates were more likely (80.6%) than seniors with less than high school education (57.6%) to know where a senior center was in the community.
- There were no significant differences observed for the various subgroups of gender, age, race, and household income.

Have you ever participated in any activities provided by this senior center?

- Of those who responded as knowing about a senior center in their area, only 20.6% had ever participated in any activities at the center.
- The 65 years and above age group were more likely (24.2%) than the 60-64 years age group (9.2%) to have participated in an activity at the center.
- Among seniors with some advanced level education, those with some post high school education were more likely (29.9%) to have participated in activities at the center than college graduates (14.2%)

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, memory or emotional problems?

- Of the 1,119 respondents, only 18.4% acknowledged being limited in activities by of some physical, mental or emotional problem.
- No significant differences were reported for the different levels of gender, race, age, educational attainment, nor for household income levels.

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need someone to help you with PERSONAL CARE needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

- Among those who responded that they were limited in activities by some physical, mental or emotional problems, 11.1% needed some personal care help.

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need someone to help in handling your ROUTINE needs, such as everyday household chores, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

- Among those who responded that they were limited in activities by some physical, mental or emotional problems, 37.1% needed some help with routine needs.
- Females were more likely (49.0%) than males (17.1%) to need help with routine duties.

Table 25: Are you aware of a senior center in your community? ⁸

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1109	760	70.7	67.1-74.1	349	29.3	25.9-32.9
GENDER							
Male	412	266	67.3	61.1-72.9	146	32.7	27.1-38.9
Female	697	494	73.2	68.8-77.2	203	26.8	22.8-31.2
RACE							
White	931	638	71.3	67.5-74.8	293	28.7	25.2-32.5
African American	156	107	68.4	57.5-77.6	49	31.6	22.4-42.5
Other	12	9	72.9	40.3-91.4	3	27.1	8.6-59.7
HISPANIC							
Yes	22	14	66.8	40.6-85.5	8	33.2	14.5-59.4
No	1050	721	70.8	67.1-74.3	329	29.2	25.7-32.9
AGE							
55-64	291	188	65.4	57.6-72.5	103	34.6	27.5-42.4
65+	818	572	72.6	68.5-76.3	246	27.4	23.7-31.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	282	167	57.6	48.8-66.0	115	42.4	34.0-51.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	340	239	73.9	67.7-79.3	101	26.1	20.7-32.3
Some Post-H.S.	228	152	68.4	60.8-75.2	76	31.6	24.8-39.2
College Graduate	257	200	80.6	74.7-85.4	57	19.4	14.6-25.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	223	133	63.1	54.3-71.1	90	36.9	28.9-45.7
\$15,000- 24,999	217	142	71.7	63.8-78.5	75	28.3	21.5-36.2
\$25,000- 34,999	144	106	72.9	63.3-80.8	38	27.1	19.2-36.7
\$35,000- 49,999	108	78	68.2	56.5-78.0	30	31.8	22.0-43.5
\$50,000+	193	145	73.2	64.6-80.4	48	26.8	19.6-35.4

⁸ Questions for senior respondents aged 60 and older.

Table 26: Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?⁹

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1119	214	18.4	15.8-21.3	905	81.6	78.7-84.2
GENDER							
Male	413	81	16.5	12.7-21.1	332	83.5	78.9-87.3
Female	706	133	19.8	16.4-23.6	573	80.2	76.4-83.6
RACE							
White	933	183	19.1	16.3-22.3	750	80.9	77.7-83.7
African American	162	28	16.2	10.4-24.4	134	83.8	75.6-89.6
Other	12	1	8.6	1.2-42.8	11	91.4	57.2-98.8
AGE							
55-64	295	69	22.5	17.2-28.8	226	77.5	71.2-82.8
65+	824	145	16.9	14.1-20.3	679	83.1	79.7-85.9
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	284	58	19.3	14.0-26.1	226	80.7	73.9-86.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	349	62	17.9	13.4-23.3	287	82.1	76.7-86.6
Some Post-H.S.	230	50	22.1	16.4-29.1	180	77.9	70.9-83.6
College Graduate	254	43	14.8	10.6-20.2	211	85.2	79.8-89.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	227	57	21.9	15.8-29.6	170	78.1	70.4-84.2
\$15,000- 24,999	222	53	29.5	22.2-38.1	169	70.5	61.9-77.8
\$25,000- 34,999	144	21	17.9	11.5-26.9	123	82.1	73.1-88.5
\$35,000- 49,999	109	19	12.2	7.1-20.3	90	87.8	79.7-92.9
\$50,000+	194	32	13.9	9.4-20.1	162	86.1	79.9-90.6

⁹ Questions for senior respondents aged 60 and older.

2002 BRFSS State Questionnaire

Core 1: Health Status

Would you say, in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 2: Health Care Access

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

1. Yes, only one
2. More than one
3. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

1. A doctor's office
2. A public health clinic or community health center
3. A hospital outpatient department
4. A hospital emergency room
5. Urgent care center
6. Some other kind of place
8. No usual place
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but could not get it?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

What is the main reason you did not get medical care?

01. Cost [Include no insurance]
02. Distance
03. Office wasn't open when I could get there
04. Too long a wait for an appointment
05. Too long to wait in waiting room
06. No child care
07. No transportation
08. No access for people with disabilities
09. The medical provider didn't speak my language
10. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Core 3: Exercise

During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 4: Fruits and Vegetables

How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

How often do you eat green salad?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

How often do you eat potatoes (not french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips)?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

How often do you eat carrots?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?

1. ____ Per day
2. ____ Per week
3. ____ Per month
4. ____ Per year

- 5 5 5 Never
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

Core 5: Asthma

Have you ever been told by any health professional that you had asthma?

1. Yes
2. No – skip to c06q01
7. Don't know/not sure – skip to c06q01
9. Refused – skip to c06q01

Do you still have asthma?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 6: Diabetes

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes? If “Yes” and female: “Was this only when you were pregnant?”

1. Yes
2. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
3. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 1: Diabetes

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- ____ Code age in years (97 = 97 and older)
98. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Are you now taking insulin?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Refused

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times checked by a family member/ friend, but not times checked by a health professional.

101-109 = time per day

301-399 = times per month
 201-263 = times per week
 401-499 = times per year
 ____ Enter times per day, week, month or year
 777. Don't know/not sure
 888. Never
 999. Refused

About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but not by health professional.
 101-109 = time per day
 301-399 = times per month
 201-263 = times per week
 401-499 = times per year
 ____ Enter times per day, week, month or year
 777. Don't know/not sure
 888. Never
 999. Refused

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but not by health professional.
 101-109 = time per day
 301-399 = times per month
 201-263 = times per week
 401-499 = times per year
 ____ Enter times per day, week, month or year
 555. No feet
 777. Don't know/not sure
 888. Never
 999. Refused

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member, friend or health professional.
 101-109 = time per day
 301-399 = times per month
 201-263 = times per week
 401-499 = times per year
 ____ Enter times per day, week, month or year
 555. No feet
 777. Don't know/not sure
 888. Never
 999. Refused

Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?
 1. Yes
 2. No
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?
 ____ Number of times (76 = 76 or more)
 77. Don't know/not sure
 88. None
 99. Refused

A test for hemoglobin "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin "A one C"?
 ____ Number of times (76 = 76 or more)
 77. Don't know/not sure
 88. None
 98. Never heard of hemoglobin "a one c" test
 99. Refused

About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?
 ____ Number of times (76 = 76 or more)
 77. Don't know/not sure
 88. None
 99. Refused

When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.
 1. Within the past month (anytime < than 1 month ago)
 2. Within the past year (1 month but < than 1 year ago)
 3. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
 4. 2 or more years ago
 8. Never
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy [ret-in-OP-a-thee]?
 1. Yes
 2. No
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?
 1. Yes
 2. No

7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

Core 7: Oral Health

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
 2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
 3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but < than 5 years ago)
 4. 5 or more years ago
 7. Don't know/not sure
 8. Never
 9. Refused

How many of your permanent teeth have been removed due to tooth decay or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

1. 1 to 5
 2. 6 or more but not all
 3. all – **skip to c08q01**
 7. Don't know/not sure
 8. Never
 9. Refused

How long has it been since you had your teeth cleaned by a professional?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
 2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
 3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but < than 5 years ago)
 4. 5 or more years ago
 7. Don't know/not sure
 8. Never
 9. Refused

Core 8: Immunization

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

1. Yes
 2. No
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot?

01. A doctor's office or health maintenance organization
 02. A health department
 03. Another type of clinic or health center [example: a community health center]
 04. A senior, recreation, or community center
 05. A store [examples: supermarket, drug store]
 06. A hospital or emergency room
 07. Workplace
 08. Some other kind of place
 77. Don't know/not sure
 99. Refused

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot.

1. Yes
 2. No
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

Core 9: Tobacco Use

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

5 packs = 100 cigarettes
 1. Yes
 2. No – **skip to c10q01**
 7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c10q01**
 9. Refused – **skip to c10q01**

Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day
 2. Some days
 3. Not at all – **skip to c10q01**
 9. Refused – **skip to c10q01**

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

1. Yes
 2. No
 7. Don't know/not sure
 9. Refused

Core 10: Alcohol Consumption

A drink of alcohol is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, how often have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

101-107 Days per week
 201-230 Days in past 30
 ____ Enter Days per week or per m onth
 888. No drinks in past 30 days – **skip to c12q01**
 777. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c12q01**

999. Refused – **skip to c12q01**

On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

- ____ Number of drinks
77. Don't know/not sure
88. None
99. Refused

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

- ____ Number of times
77. Don't know/not sure
88. None
99. Refused

During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

- ____ Number of times
77. Don't know/not sure
88. None
99. Refused

Core 11: Seat Belts

How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

1. Always
2. Nearly always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never
7. Don't know/not sure
8. Never drive or ride in a car
9. refused

Core 12: Demographics

What is your age?

- ____ Code age in years
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native
6. Other [specify]
7. Don't know/not sure
8. No additional choices
9. Refused

Are you: married, divorced, widowed, separated, never married, or a member of an unmarried couple?

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. A member of an unmarried couple
9. Refused

How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

- ____ Number of children
77. Don't know/not sure
88. None
99. Refused

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

1. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
2. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
3. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
4. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
5. College 1 - 3 years (Some college or technical school)
6. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Are you currently: employed for wages, self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year/ less than 1 year, a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work?

01. Employed for wages
02. Self-employed
03. Out of work for more than 1 year
04. Out of work for less than 1 year
05. A Homemaker
06. A Student

07. Retired
08. Unable to work
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Is your annual household income from all sources:

1. Less than \$10,000
2. Less than \$15,000 (\$10,000 to less than \$15,000)
3. Less than \$20,000 (\$15,000 to less than \$20,000)
4. Less than \$25,000 (\$20,000 to less than \$25,000)
5. Less than \$35,000 (\$25,000 to less than \$35,000)
6. Less than \$50,000 (\$35,000 to less than \$50,000)
7. Less than \$75,000 (\$50,000 to less than \$75,000)
8. \$75,000 or more
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

About how much do you weigh without shoes?

- ____ Weight pounds
777. Don't know/not sure
999. Refused

About how tall are you without shoes?

- ____ Height ft/inches (Ex. 5 feet 9 inches = 509)
777. Don't know/not sure
999. Refused

What county do you live in?

- ____ FIPS county code
777. Don't know/not sure
999. Refused

Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to c12q15**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c12q15**
9. Refused – **skip to c12q15**

How many of these are residential numbers?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six or more
7. Don't know/not sure
8. None
9. Refused

To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 13: Family Planning

Are you or your partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to c13q04**
3. No partner/not sexually active – **skip to c14q01**
4. Same sex partner – **skip to c14q01**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c14q01**
9. Refused – **skip to c14q01**

What are you or your partner doing now to keep from getting pregnant?

01. Tubes tied (sterilization) - **skip to c14q01**
02. Vasectomy (sterilization) - **skip to c14q01**
03. Pill
04. Condoms
05. Foam, jelly, cream
06. Diaphragm
07. Norplant
08. IUD
09. Shots (Depo-Provera)
10. Withdrawal
11. Not having sex at certain times (rhythm)
12. No partner/Not sexually active - **skip to c14q01**
13. Other method(s)
77. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c14q01**
99. Refused – **skip to c14q01**

What other method are you also using to prevent pregnancy?

01. Tubes tied (sterilization) - **skip to c14q01**
02. Vasectomy (sterilization) - **skip to c14q01**
03. Pill
04. Condoms
05. Foam, jelly, cream
06. Diaphragm
07. Norplant
08. IUD
09. Shots (Depo-Provera)

10. Withdrawal
11. Not having sex at certain times (rhythm)
12. No partner/Not sexually active - **skip to c14q01**
13. Other method(s)
77. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c14q01**
99. Refused - **skip to c14q01**
02. Vasectomy (sterilization) - **SKIP TO C14Q01**

[IF C12Q15 = 2] What is your main reason for not doing anything to keep you from getting pregnant? [IF C12Q15 = 1] What is your main reason for not doing anything to keep your partner from getting pregnant?

01. Not sexually active/no partner
02. Didn't think was going to have sex/no regular partner
03. You want a pregnancy
04. You or your partner don't want to use birth control
05. You or your partner fear side effects of birth control
06. You can't pay for birth control
07. Lapse in use of a method
08. Don't think you or your partner can get pregnant
09. You or your partner had tubes tied (sterilization)
10. You or your partner had a vasectomy (sterilization)
11. You or your partner had a hysterectomy
12. You or your partner are too old
13. You or your partner are currently breast-feeding
14. You or your partner just had a baby/postpartum
15. Other reason
16. Don't care if get pregnant
17. Same sex partner
18. Partner is pregnant now
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Core 14: Women's Health

A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c140q3**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c140q3**
9. Refused - **skip to c140q3**

How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c140q5**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c140q5**
9. Refused - **skip to c140q5**

How long has it been since your last breast exam?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever had a pap smear?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c140q7**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c140q7**
9. Refused - **skip to c140q7**

How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you had a hysterectomy?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 15: Prostate Cancer Screening

Have you ever had a PSA test?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c15q03**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c15q03**
9. Refused - **skip to c15q03**

How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know
9. Refused

A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c15q05**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c15q05**
9. Refused - **skip to c15q05**

How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever been told by any health professional that you had prostate cancer?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Has your father, brother, son, or grandfather ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that he had prostate cancer?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 16: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Have you ever had a blood stool test (test for blood in the stool) using a home kit?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c16q03**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c16q03**
9. Refused - **skip to c16q03**

How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever had sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy exams for signs of cancer or other health problems in the bowel?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to c17q01**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to c17q01**
9. Refused - **skip to c17q01**

How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
5. Within the past 10 years (5 to 10 years ago)
6. 10 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 17: HIV/AIDS

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Your answers are strictly confidential and you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to. A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby.

1. True
2. False
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

There are treatments available to help an HIV infected person to live longer.

1. True
2. False
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

How important, you think, for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important

3. Not at all important
7. Don't know/not sure
8. Depends on risk
10. Refused

Have you ever been tested for HIV (including saliva tests)? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to c17q08**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to c17q08**
9. Refused – **skip to c17q08**

In what month and year was your last HIV test?

___/___/___ Code month and year

7777. Don't know/not sure

6666. Refused

Not including blood donations, what would you say was the MAIN reason for your last HIV test?

___ Reason code

1. It was required
2. Someone suggested you should be tested
3. You thought you may have gotten HIV through sex/ drug use
4. You just wanted to find out whether you had HIV
5. You worried that you could give HIV to someone
6. If female: You were pregnant
7. It was done as part of a routine medical check-up
8. You were tested for some other reason
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Where did you have the HIV test in?

___ Facility code

1. Private doctor or HMO
2. Counseling and testing site
3. Hospital
4. Clinic
5. In a jail or prison (or other correctional facility)
6. Home
7. Somewhere else
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

The next question is about sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or genital herpes. Please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.

-You have used intravenous drugs in the past year

-You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year

-You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year

-You had anal sex without a condom in the past year

Do any of these situations apply to you?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Core 18: Firearms

The next questions are about firearms and firearm-related injuries. Firearms include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols, or guns that cannot fire. Include those in a garage, outdoor storage, or motor vehicle.

Are any firearms now kept in or around your home?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to m01q01**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to m01q01**
9. Refused - **skip to m01q01**

Are any of these firearms now loaded?

1. Yes
2. No - **skip to m01q01**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to m01q01**
9. Refused - **skip to m01q01**

Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? We don't count a safety as a lock.

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 2: Hypertension Awareness

Have you ever been told by any health professional that you have high blood pressure? If "Yes" and female, ask "Was this only when you were pregnant?"

1. Yes
2. Yes, but only during pregnancy – **skip to m04q01**
3. No – **skip to m04q01**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m04q01**
9. Refused – **skip to m04q01**

Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 3: Cholesterol Awareness

Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m04q01**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to m04q01**
9. Refused - **skip to m04q01**

About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

1. Within the past year (anytime < than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but < than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 4: Physical Activity

When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do? (including multiple jobs).

1. Mostly sitting or standing
2. Mostly walking
3. Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

We are interested in two types of physical activity: vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate. Thinking about the moderate physical activities you do in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m04q05**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m04q05**
9. Refused – **skip to m04q05**

How many days per week do you do these moderate activities?

- ___ Days per week
- 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 8 8 Do not do any moderate activity – **skip to m04q05**
- 9 9 Refused

On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

- ___ : ___ Hours and minutes per day
- 7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

Thinking about the vigorous physical activities in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m05q01**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to m05q01**
9. Refused - **skip to m05q01**

How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities?

- ___ Days per week
- 7 7 Don't know/not sure – **skip to m05q01**
- 8 8 Do not do any vigorous activity – **skip to m05q01**
- 9 9 Refused – **skip to m05q01**

On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

- ___ : ___ Hours and minutes per day
- 7 7 7 Don't know/Not sure
- 9 9 9 Refused

Module 5: Healthy Days

Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- ___ Number of days
7 7 Don't know/not sure
8 8 None
9 9 Refused

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- ___ Number of days
7 7 Don't know/not sure
8 8 None
9 9 Refused

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical / mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- ___ Number of days
7 7 Don't know/not sure
8 8 None
9 9 Refused

Module 9: Childhood Asthma

Earlier you said there were children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

- ___ Number of children
7 7 Don't know/not sure – **skip to m10q01**
8 8 None – **skip to m10q01**
9 9 Refused – **skip to m10q01**

Does this child/How many of these children still have asthma?

- ___ Number of children
7 7 Don't know/not sure
8 8 None
9 9 Refused

Module 10: Heart Attack and Stroke

Which of the following is a symptom of a heart attack? Do you think ... Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back are symptoms of a heart attack?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Chest pain or discomfort

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Shortness of breath

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Which of the following is a symptom of a stroke. Do you think... Sudden confusion or trouble speaking are symptoms of a stroke?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side,

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes

1. Yes

2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Sudden chest pain or discomfort

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Severe headache with no known cause

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

If you thought someone was having a heart attack or a stroke, what is the first thing you would do?

1. Take them to the hospital
2. Tell them to call their doctor
3. Call 911
4. Call their spouse or a family member
5. Do something else
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 11: Cardiovascular Disease

To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....

Eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Eating more fruits and vegetables?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

More physically active?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Within the past 12 months, has any health professional told you to...

Eat fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Eat more fruits and vegetables?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Be more physically active?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Angina or coronary heart disease

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

A stroke

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

At what age did you have your first heart attack?

___ Code age in years

777. Don't know/not sure
999. Refused

At what age did you have your first stroke?
____ Code age in years
777. Don't know/not sure
999. Refused

After you left the hospital following your if **M11Q03a = 1 OR M11Q03a AND M11Q03c = 1**; fill in (stroke) if **M11Q03c = 1 AND M11Q03a = 2**, did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation? This is sometimes called "rehab."
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?
1. Yes – **skip to m11q09**
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Do you have a health problem or condition that makes taking aspirin unsafe for you? Is this a stomach condition?
1. Yes, not stomach related - **skip to m12q01**
2. Yes, stomach problems - **skip to m12q01**
3. No - **skip to m12q01**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m12q01**
9. Refused - **skip to m12q01**

Why do you take aspirin... to relieve pain?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

To reduce the chance of a heart attack?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

To reduce the chance of a stroke?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 12: Weight Control

Are you now trying to lose weight?
1. Yes – **skip to m12q03**
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Are you now trying to maintain your current weight?
1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M12Q06**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m12q06**
9. Refused – **skip to m12q06**

Are you eating either fewer calories or less fat to . . . lose weight? [if **M12Q01 = 1**]; keep from gaining weight? [if **M12Q02 = 1**]
1. Yes, fewer calories
2. Yes, less fat
3. Yes, fewer calories and less fat
4. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Are you using physical activity or exercise to . . . lose weight? [if **M12Q01 = 1**]; keep from gaining weight? [if **M12Q02 = 1**]
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

How much would you like to weigh?
____ Weight in pounds
7 7 7 Don't know/not sure
9 9 9 Refused

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional given you advice about your weight?
1. Yes, lose weight
2. Yes, gain weight
3. Yes, maintain current weight
4. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 14: Tobacco Indicators

How old were you the first time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?
____ Code age in years (76 = 76 years old or older)
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly?
____ Code age in years (76 = 76 years old or older)
88. Never smoked regularly – **skip to m14q06**
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?
____ Enter Code
1. Within the past month (anytime < than 1 month ago)
2. Within the past 3 months (1 to 3 months ago)
3. Within the past 6 months (3 to 6 months ago)
4. Within the past year (6 to 1 year ago)
5. Within the past 5 years (1 to 5 years ago)
6. Within the past 10 years (5 to 10 years ago)
7. 10 or more years ago
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?
1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m14q06**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m14q06**
9. Refused – **skip to m14q06**

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?
1. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
2. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
3. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
4. There are no rules about smoking inside the home
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?
1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m16q01**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to m16q01**
9. Refused – **skip to m16q01**

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunch rooms? (For workers who visit clients, "place of work" means their base location) Would you say...
1. Not allowed in any public areas
2. Allowed in some public areas
3. Allowed in all public areas
4. No official policy
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas? Would you say ...
1. Not allowed in any work areas
2. Allowed in some work areas
3. Allowed in all work areas
4. No official policy
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Module 16: Arthritis

The next questions refer to your joints (not the back or neck). During the past 30 days, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?
1. Yes
2. No – **skip to m16q04**
7. Don't know/not sure - **skip to m16q04**
9. Refused - **skip to m16q04**

Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever seen a doctor or other health professional for these joint symptoms?
1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure

9. Refused

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

In this next question we are referring to work for pay. Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

State Added 1: Doctor Costs

Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

State Added 2: Flu Shot

Did you receive a flu shot this year, between January and May?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Did you receive a flu shot last fall or winter?

1. Yes – **skip to sc02q03**
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

What is the main reason you didn't get a flu shot ?

11. Didn't know I needed it
12. Doctor didn't recommend it
13. Didn't think of it / forgot / missed it
14. Tried to get, but no flu shots were available
15. Tried to get , but my doctor said I didn't need it
16. Tried to get a flu shot, but my doctor said he was not going to offer the shot this year
17. Didn't think it would work
18. Don't need a flu shot / not at risk / flu not serious
19. Shot could give me the flu / allergic reaction / other health problem
20. Doctor recommended against getting the shot / allergic to shot / medical reasons
21. Don't like shots or needles / don't want it
22. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Have you ever had the chicken pox?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

State Added 3: Oral Health

Have you ever had a test or examination for oral or mouth cancer in which the doctor or dentist pulls on your tongue, sometimes with gauze wrapped around it, and feels under the tongue and inside the checks?

1. I think so
2. Yes
3. No – **skip to sc03q04**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to sc03q04**
9. Refused – **skip to sc03q04**

When did you have your most recent oral or mouth cancer exam?

1. Within past year
2. Between 1 and 3 years ago
3. Over 3 years ago
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Who, that is, what type of medical care person, examined you when you had your last checkup for oral cancer?

1. Doctor/physician

2. Nurse/Nurse practitioner
3. Dentist
4. Dental Hygienist
5. Other
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to sc04q01**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to sc04q01**
9. Refused – **skip to sc04q01**

Do you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day
2. Some days
3. Not at all
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

State Added 4: Seniors

Sometimes people provide care or assistance to others who are elderly, ill or disabled. During the past 30 days, did you provide any type of care or assistance to a relative or friend who is 60 years old or older?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Are you aware of a senior center in your community?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to sc04q04**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to sc04q04**
9. Refused – **skip to sc04q04**

Have you ever participated in any activities provided by this senior center?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

During the past 60 days, how often did you have difficulty arranging for transportation to get to the places you want or need to go?

1. Almost always
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
77. Don't know/not sure
99. Refused

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, memory or emotional problems?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to closing statement**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to closing statement**
9. Refused – **skip to closing statement**

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need someone to help with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to sc04q08**
7. Don't know/not sure – **skip to sc04q08**
9. Refused – **skip to sc04q08**

Who usually helps you with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

11. Husband/wife/partner
12. Son/son-in-law/daughter/daughter-in-law
13. Parent
14. Other relative
15. Unpaid volunteer
16. Paid employee or home health service
17. Friend or neighbor
18. Combination of family and/or friends and/or paid help
19. Other
77. Don't know/not sure
88. No one helps me
99. Refused

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need someone to help in handling your routine needs, such as everyday household chores, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/not sure
9. Refused

References

American Heart Association website: <http://www.americanheart.org>.

CDC. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm>.

Carter M, Iuliano AD, Bensyl D, Colley Gilbert B, Santelli J. Using the BRFSS 2002 Birth Control Variables and Recodes. Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004.